THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE STATE LANDS.

Report of the Surveyor-General—Pennsylvania Land Patents—Payment of Deferred Claims—Comparative Prices of Public Lands Since the Earliest Times.

Hon. Jacob M. Campbell has just made to Governor Geary the annual report of the Surveyor-General's office. It is a full and able document. We present such parts of it as are of general interest:—

PATENTED AND UNPATENTED LANDS.

During six years, embracing the period since the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, the records show that four thousand six hundred and thirty (4630) tracts of land have been patented, and that the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and forty dollars and six cents ($229,540·06) have been paid into the State Treasury through this department, as against twelve hundred and eighteen tracts patented, and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents ($68,763·57) paid in during the six years preceding 1864. This augurs well for the present system of collecting these accounts, for if the mere publication of the law has brought about so much activity on the subject of patenting lands, it is but reasonable to expect that the lien dockets, which bring the matter home to the people, as they do, by showing what tracts are unpatented, will cause the great body of owners of unpatented lands to liquidate the amounts due the State.

The act of 8th April, 1869, which restrains the Attorney-General from proceeding to collect the liens under the seventh section of the act of 20th May, 1864, for one year from the date at which the "county land lien dockets" are forwarded to the counties, respectively, was eminently just and proper, because it gives those interested ample time to prepare their cases, and send in their applications and receive their patenis, without incurring the additional cost that a suit in the courts of Dauphin county would impose upon them. But it is not thought that it would be to the best interest of either the State or the debtor to extend the time thus limited. To do so would be but to repeat, in another form, the history of the act of 1835, for it would induce procrastination, and excite hopes that still further extension of time or easier terms would be offered. The mode now adopted for the collection of these liens is believed to be the best that has been devised, and a few years of active and earnest enforcement of it will wipe out, so far as can be done, this long deferred and unfinished business.

THE PAYMENT OF LAND CLAIMS.

What may have been the controlling motive of the State for its long-continued forbearance in the past cannot now be certainly known, though it can be readily conceived that before the development of the resources of the Commonwealth by a system of public improvements, and before the network of railroads were constructed, which now afford direct means of communication to almost every county—when money was very difficult to be obtained, and the farmer able to do but little more than make a living in the sparsely settled districts—the lumber and mineral lands almost valueless, because scarcely any progress had been made towards making available the wealth contained in them, there were strong reasons for allowing time to the owners to fulfil the contracts made with the State for their lands. And, further, it is true that the lands remained a guarantee for the ultimate payment of the claims against them, besides, the amounts in particular cases, as a rule, were small, with the exception of the accounts against what are technically known as "Applications" and "Actual Settlements," on which not one dollar, in most instances, has ever been paid. But now that the lands have appreciated in value to such an extent that the original price of them, even where the whole of it remains unpaid (and the proportion of such cases to the whole number of liens is very small), is scarcely an item when compared with their present value, there can be no reason, either in equity or public policy, why payment should not be made and the titles fully completed. How manifest and striking the difference between the leniency of the State towards those owing her on account of lands, and the rigorous collection of claims against other defaulting debtors!

Many additional reasons might be adduced why these long deferred claims should be settled, not the least of which is the necessity and cost of maintaining this department. If the necessary measures should be adopted, and the laws vigorously enforced, I can see no valid reason why all the accounts, of every character, should not be entirely settled in four or five years, the department, as such, closed, and the building and records, with a sufficient number of clerks to furnish official copies, placed under the control of some other department of the State Government.

INSECURITY OF THE STATE ARCHIVES.

I have frequently called attention to the insecurity of the archives of this department, and feel that the importance of the subject will justify me in doing so again. The Commonwealth having assumed the care and protection of these important records and papers, undoubtedly the most valuable to the great body of her citizens of any in its custody, it is due to them that all reasonable precaution be taken to preserve them, at whatever cost may be necessary for that purpose. I repeat what I heretofore took occasion to say, that "the interior of the building is not fire-proof, and the accumulation of books and papers for over a century occupy nearly all the available space around the walls—these are all liable to be destroyed by the merest accident. Should the records of this office be destroyed by fire, the loss would be incalculable, and the evil irreparable. If it should not be deemed expedient to make the building itself fire-proof, properly constructed iron cases, in place of the wooden ones now in use, would afford at least comparative safety."

LAND PATENT REGULATIONS.

The following regulations relative to issuing patents are published for the information and guidance of owners of unpatented lands:—

I. The patent must issue to the actual owner of the land or party holding title under the warrantee, or to the executors, trustees, or heirs and legal representatives of the person in whom title was vested at death, or to the guardians of minor children of the deceased.

II. Warrantees who remain the owners of the land warranted and surveyed to them, can obtain patents in their own names (if no caveat remains undetermined) without furnishing any brief or statement of title, upon payment of back purchase money, interest, and fees.

III. Executors, trustees, and guardians representing the warrantee, or his heirs, who apply for patents, should produce evidence of their appointment as such.

IV. When the land has passed out of the ownership of the original warrantee, or party who took out the office right, the applicant for patent will be required to furnish evidence of ownership.

V. The present owner of a part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of any given warrant, desiring to have a patent in his own name, can obtain it by having the county surveyor make return of survey of such part. In making the survey the county surveyor should, besides giving the courses and distances and quantity of acres in the particular part, indicate the whole of the original tract by dotted lines. The applicant will only be required to pay his proportion of the whole amount due on the tract, with fees. Evidence of ownership to accompany application.

VI. When an unpatented original tract has been sold and sub-divided, the several present owners may unite in an application for patent and statement of title, and upon payment of amount due, with patent and other fees, a patent will issue to them, the said applicants, their heirs and assigns, according to their respective rights and interests, without setting forth the particular interest of each.

VII. In cases where it is difficult to submit the evidence of title required by this office in order to obtain a patent, any one or more of the owners of an unpatented tract can, through this department, discharge the lien against said tract by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees shown to be due by the land lien docket, and the interest since accrued, and a patent can at any time afterwards issue to those entitled to it upon proof of ownership.

VIII. The accounts in the lien docket are calculated to June 1, 1868. If to the amount due, as shown in its proper column, there be added the interest accruing from June 1, 1868, to the date of forwarding the docket to the Prothonotary, at the rate given in the column of rate per cent. of interest, and on this sum, including the fees (or when fees only are due), interest be calculated at the rate of six per cent. from the time of forwarding the docket until the date of the application for patent, it will give the amount required to procure a patent.

A statement of the amount due on any particular tract or tracts, or any other information in relation thereto, will be promptly furnished on application to this office.

PRICES OF LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA AT VARIOUS PERIODS—PRICES UNDER PENN AND HIS HEIRS.

Previous to the 27th of December, 1762, £15 10s. ($41·33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a warrants in the lower counties at £5 10s. ($9·33) per hundred.

From the 27th of December, 1762, to the 5th of August, 1763, £9 ($24) per hundred acres.

From the 5th of August, 1763, to the 6th of August, 1765, £15 10s. ($41·33).

Locations and warrants from the 6th of July, 1765, to the 1st of July, 1784, £5 sterling ($22·22).

PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the 1st of July, 1784, to the 3d of April, 1792, £10 ($26·66⅔) per hundred acres.

New purchase, 1784.—From the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of March, 1789, £30 ($80).

From the 1st of March, 1789, to the 3d of April, 1792, £20 ($53·33⅓).

From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1st of September, 1817, £5 ($13·33⅓) for land in the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, unimproved.

Purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases.—From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 28th of March, 1814, unimproved, at the rate of fifty shillings ($6·66⅔) per hundred acres.

Lands in the purchase of 1784, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, £7 10s. ($20).

Undrawn donation lands, from the 1st of October, 1813, at the rate of $1·50 per acre.

Donation lands reduced, from the 25th of February, 1819, to fifty cents per acre.

From the 21st of March, 1814, lands within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases, to be at the rate of £10 ($26·66⅔) per hundred acres.

From the 1st of September, 1817, lands within the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, at the rate of £10 ($26·66⅔), except such as have been settled on, agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, between said 3d of April and 1st of September, 1817.

Seventeen townships in Luzerne county—Price fixed by the commissioners:—First class, $2 per acre; second class, $1·20; third class, 50 cents; fourth class, 8¼ cents.

PRESENT PRICE.

The present price of all vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 ($26·66⅔) per hundred acres, except the following:—

Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, $20 per hundred acres.

Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, etc., price fixed by commissioners.

Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, 50s. ($6·66⅔), and £5 ($13·33⅓) per hundred acres.

Lands held by Virginia warrants in the southwest part of the State—the warrants show the terms. (Lands were taken under Virginia warrants as low as 10s. per hundred acres.)

It is the practice in the Land Office to charge for the excess of land above ten per cent. on fifty shilling warrants at the rate of £10 per hundred acres.

RESURGAM.

The Wonderful Case of Suspended Animation in St. Louis—The Marvel Still Unexplained.

St. Louis is in a state of great excitement over the case of Mr. Heitkamp, concerning which we have already given some information. The *Republican* of January 3 has the following additional particulars:—

The fifth day has elapsed since the body of Mr. Heitkamp passed into a comatose condition, resembling death, and yet there is no change in the color of his features, the touch of his flesh, other than a small degree of unnatural coldness. His eyes are closed as if closed in sleep, and in fact, if the body was taken out of the coffin and placed on a bed, and then shown to persons ignorant of the circumstances, they would most unquestionably declare the man was in a deep sleep. There is no softening of the flesh, no indications whatever of putrefaction. There is an entire absence of that odor that is alone peculiar to a dead human body. The fingers and wrist joints are still flexible, while there is an absence of deathly stiffness from the neck joints. These facts, at the expiration of the fifth day from the time it was supposed he died, surround the case with great and increasing interest, and many are heard declaring that the man cannot be dead. If it is not death, then what is it? So far no reasonable satisfactory explanation, neither for the absence of the usual attendants of death (putrefaction, etc.), if he be dead, nor of outward evidences of animation, if he, indeed, be living, have been given, and the quotation—

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,"

Occurs to the mind as often as the case is mentioned. He may be dead, and yet may be alive, and at a late hour last night, a majority of the people conversant with the case inclined to the latter opinion, and were quite free in so expressing themselves.

There are accounts on record of the opening of graves long years after burial, when the bodies, once clothed in flesh, were found in such a position as to indicate clearly that they had turned over. How did they get in that position? Many years ago, an English countess apparently died. Her body was placed in the vault. It was known that she wore on her fingers some valuable jewelry. A few nights after the vault was broken open, an attempt made to slip the rings from her fingers, but they would not pass over the joints. The fiends or robbers, in order to accomplish their purpose, cut one of the fingers off. The blood started, and in less time than it takes to write it, the Countess rose in her coffin, and was finally restored to her family and friends and lived for many years. Was her condition when placed in the vault the same as that in which Mr. Heitkamp is now lying, or his like hers? There are other instances where persons were supposed to have died, and were clothed and coffined for burial, and yet revived and lived for many years. They stated, after recovery, that they were fully cognizant of all that was going on around them, but yet were powerless—palsied in every natural function, except thought. Just such an instance was described by Mr. Heitkamp to his daughter Josephine, as occurring to him in a dream. He was robed in the habiliments of death, coffined and carried to the church. There the power of consciousness and of action returned. Can it be that there is to be a full verification of this strange dream?—that some unaccountable and inexplicable agency is at work in this case for the accomplishment of a strange purpose?

It is the fixed determination of the immediate relatives of Mr. Heitkamp to retain his body from burial until there are unmistakable evidences that putrefaction has commenced. Then, and not till then, will the body be removed from the room in which it now lies.

The atmosphere of the room in which the body lies is not at all cold. There is a large stove in the adjoining room and the communicating door is kept open.

JOHN BARLEYCORN.

"Bottom" on a Drunk—How they Talk to Actors in Boston.

The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday has the following:—

Last night Mr. Stuart Robson failed to put in an appearance at Selwyn's theatre, from the fact *that Mr. Stuart Robson was drunk;* and so Mr. Pearson at half an hour's notice performed "Bottom," Mr. Binsmore the part of "Quince," and Mr. Bradford "Snout." With regard to Mr. Robson, as indeed with any actor who so far forgets the respect due to the public, there can be no excuse. He may get as "drunk as David's sow" every day in the week, if he sees fit. That is his affair, not ours. But it does become our affair, when, from the use of intoxicating beverages, he is unable to fulfil his contract with the management, and by that non-fulfilment, disappoints the public. Drunkenness is an old failing with Mr. Robson, and our only surprise is that his debauch did not take place earlier in the season. This is by no means the first instance of it in this city; for ourselves, we hope it may be the last. The stage, and the well-earned reputation of a first-class theatre, should not be at the mercy of a drunken actor. We had cherished the idea that Mr. Robson's recent experience in New York would have had its influence on him, but in this respect we were doomed to disappointment. It will be borne in mind that there he appeared one night on the stage in a condition below the level of a beast, and here is what a New York journal said at the time concerning it:—

"Stuart Robson, we thought, had taken a lesson from the past, and it was to be hoped, had redeemed himself from his past errors, or at least one of them, and that is, appearing before a respectable audience in a manner that, to put it in a mild term, is a gross insult. Only a few years ago he held an enviable position in Philadelphia, at the Arch Street Theatre, and was a great favorite; but he fell so often from his high estate that the public lost all confidence in him. He then resolved to abstain from that root of all evil—the flowing bowl—and try and be a man, but this firm resolve of his was like the wind, for we are told that he has oft been 'indisposed.' He came to this city with the Selwyn Troupe, and for a brief time kept straight, and by his excellent acting made himself a favorite; but on the 14th inst. he appeared before the audience at Wallack's Theatre in a perfectly muddled condition, alike disgraceful to himself and the audience. He kept 'full' the balance of the week, but did not appear before the 14th. On one evening *Black Eyed Susan* was played without any 'Captain Crosstree'—the tragedy of *Hamlet* without a 'Hamlet. Mr. Robson should take warning in time of the fate of so many good actors who have fallen to the very pit by the use of John Barleycorn, for he will upset all who trifle with him."

We have nothing to add to the warning above given. If Mr. Robson cannot heed good advice he should suffer the consequences. What course the management of Selwyn's Theatre may take in the premises, we know not at present, but we feel certain they will do what is consistent with their own dignity, and the character of the theatre.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

A Young Woman Dangerously Stabbed, and the Would-be Murderer Cuts His Own Throat.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of December 28 says:—

A terrible case of attempted murder and suicide occurred yesterday, at a house No. 825 Clay street, the circumstances of which are as follows:—Some time since a man came to this city and took his residence at the house designated above, representing the young lady by whom he was accompanied to be his wife. They remained there till to-day. He had been for some time jealous of her, and to-day, while she was standing near a bureau in her room, he came in and asked her if she was going out. She said "Yes." He told her he did not wish her to go. She said she was obliged to do so, and started from the room. At this he drew a sword-cane, and rushing toward her stabbed her three times, once in the arm, once in the back, and once in the breast. She ran into the hall screaming for help, and pursued by the fiend. The landlord heard her cries, and coming out met them. Walch immediately slashed a razor across his throat, staggered, and fell. The landlord ran to the police office for aid, and while he was gone Walch got to his feet, and, still nursing his deadly purpose to murder Mary, started for her room again with a razor in each hand, and his own throat gashed like Banquo's; but fortunately for her he fell again in the hall, from loss of blood, and was found in that condition by the landlord and Officer Gannon. His wounds may prove fatal, but the woman's are not dangerous. She is about twenty-six years of age, and quite handsome. The following letters left by the would-be murderer explain the cause of his fiendish acts:—

MY DEAR MOTHER:—One hour before I die you are running in my thoughts. I am sorrow you will hear this about your pet boy, but God or the Devil tell me so. I cannot retain my long, long oath I swore when I left Toledo. So, dear mother, I bid you farewell. Pray for me.

H. P. WALCH.

MISS ANNIE D. MURIE:—I drop you these few lines before your Jennie and myself are dead corpses. I am the murderer, and do it for revenge. She has been false to me, and for it revenge I have. I am the person. She came from Toledo, Ohio, my home. We passed on the boat coming from New York as man and wife. So if you wish to take care of her body, come and do so. You will find it at No. 835 Clay street.

Please have one of my friends telegraph to my brother-in-law, Frank J. Scott, Toleco, Ohio.

Mary Williams, this wife of mine, I saw in Toledo for the first time, and never spoke to me till September last. I loved her, and she the same. After leaving Toledo, went to New York, and took the steamship Arizona, leaving on the same day for San Francisco. I have not treated her very well; sometimes I would be good and kind to her; but jealousy ran away with me, for she was the stand-mark of everybody on the boat. She is good-looking and stylish. After we arrived in San Francisco, I could not find much of anything to do, so I had to let her go to work for $30 per week. On the 11st of December a sister of hers came down from Truckee. Her sister and none of her folks know about her being with anybody. I met her sister in my rooms, and was introduced to her as Mr. De Vean. That is the name I go by here and went by on the steamer. At 7 o'clock I took Jennie to the theatre, and let them walk ahead. They were talking together. After coming home in the evening she said, with tears in her eyes, she had something to tell me. I asked her to go on. She said:—"Met, I am a married woman. My husband is living at St. Louis." I was so much surprised I did not know what to make of it, but she cried like a child and said she never would have told me of it if it had not been for her sister. She preferred to tell me herself. I was so mad—madness like a tiger's—I did not know what to do at the time. Thank God! I know now. The rest you can and will hear about the end of my little history.

To Frank Scott, Toledo, Ohio.

AN OLD DESPERADO.

Arrest of an Arkansas Traveller Who Acknowledges Having Been Concerned in Two Murders.

The following is taken from the Memphis *Avalanche* of January 3:—

Information reached the police authorities yesterday from Helena, Ark., that a negro named James Thomas, who is implicated in the murder of a colored man named George Smith, on Dr. Peterson's place, near Marion, about six weeks since, had fled to this place. The officers of police were promptly put on the track of the fugitive, who was soon arrested and brought to the First District Station. He at first denied all knowledge of the murder, even after being closely questioned by Superintendent Pearne. An unlucky expression, however, that the authorities of Memphis had no right to arrest him for what he might have done in Arkansas, proved that the police had captured the right individual; and when he saw that he was "cornered," he considered it best to "own up." He stated that he and another negro named Green Miller had had a quarrel with the deceased, George Smith, and from words they came to blows, when Smith raised his gun and shot him (Thomas) in the right breast, inflicting a serious wound, the marks of which he exhibited. The instant he fired the shot, Green Miller raised his gun and shot Smith through the heart, killing him instantly. Miller has been arrested, and Thomas was taken into custody as an accomplice.

From his own account, Thomas seems to be a regular desperado, and this is not the first deed of blood with which he has been connected. About three months ago, while he was living at Balding's Landing, he alleges that a negro named Joe Allen got under his house, with the intention, it was suspected, of coming up through the floor for the purpose of committing a criminal assault on Thomas' sister. Thomas heard the noise, and, seizing an ax, ordered him to come out. Several of the neighbors gathered round, and when Allen emerged from his hiding place Thomas seized a double-barreled gun and shot him on the spot.

Immediately after committing the murder Thomas fled and went to live on Dr. Peterson's plantation, in the vicinity of Marion, where he continued to live until the murder of Smith. He seems to be in a fair way of paying the penalty of his numerous crimes.

—It appears certain that Monseigneur Dubreuil, Archbishop of Avignon, and not Cardinal Bonnechose, will succeed to the see of Lyons and the primacy of France. Eight years ago Monseigneur Dubreuil was only director of the seminary of St. Pous, and but for the death of Monseigneur Thibault, Bishop of Montpellier, he might possibly have been still in the same obscure position. But in the early days of the Second Empire it was decided that a funeral oration on the first Napoleon should be pronounced in Notre Dame, and the Bishop of Montpellier was selected for the duty. After the death of Monseigneur Thibault, the manuscript of the oration was found among his papers, but in the writing of M. Dubreuil, who was shortly afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Vannes, whence after two years he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Avignon. He is the author of one or two excellent historical works, of an essay on national characteristics, and even of a small volume of poetry. He has always avoided plunging into theological disputes, and is looked upon as a sound champion of the rights of the Gallican Church.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fight Over the State Treasurership Ended by the Withdrawal of Irwin—Line and Staff—The New York Memorial.

Advices by French Cable—Why the Duke of Genoa was not Made King of Spain—To-day's Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Work at the Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Orders have been given to have the machinery of the Hartford and Canandaigua, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, thoroughly repaired, ready for sea service. Bids for the work have been solicited from outside establishments.

Orders have also been given to concentrate all the force possible on the machinery of the Nantasket, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and have her ready for service as soon as possible.

The machinery will be put in the United States steamer Antietam (now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard) as soon as possible. Bids have also been solicited from outside establishments.

Supposed Cuban Privateer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Spanish Minister has informed the Navy Department that the supposed Cuban privateer which crossed the bar at Charleston is the steamer Annie, and has on board a large part of the crew of the Hornet. The Frolic will probably be ordered by telegraph to proceed to Charleston to watch her movements.

The New York Naval Circular.

The following circular has been addressed by the staff officers of the navy to the signers of the petition circulated among the New York merchants, published in these despatches a few days ago:—

DECEMBER 22, 1869.—SIR:—The above memorial, signed under date of November 15, 1869, by yourself and fifty-three other distinguished and influential citizens of New York, has been presented to the Congress of the United States. Your signature, and that of the other gentlemen associated with you, must have been given under great misapprehension of the facts, which are that in every plan and scheme of staff rank which we have ever presented, the superior rank and authority of commanding officers have been carefully protected as essential to that discipline which is as much desired by staff officers as by the other half of the navy—facts well known to every officer in the service, and to the Naval Committees of Congress. We make this correction in the confidence that you will deem it proper to withdraw your name from the memorial, or to inform us on whose authority you have made the statements contained in it, which are so injurious to us, and to which you have, under obvious misapprehensions given the sanction of your honorable name.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEORGE CLYMER, Surgeon,
C. C. JACKSON, Paymaster,
ALFRED ADAMSON, Past Engineer,
HENRY SNYDER, Second Asst. Engr.,
and others.

It is understood that the memorial referred to is to be circulated on 'Change in Philadelphia to-day.

Important to Distillers.

The following important circular, concerning the new form of book for wholesale liquor dealers, retailers, and distillers, has just been issued:—

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1869.—The form of book as exhibited on the new blank form, No. 52, is hereby prescribed:—

In accordance with the provisions of section 45 of the act of July 20, 1868, to be used by wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers instead of the form of book now in use as prescribed in blank form No. 52, regulations, series 5, No. 7, and in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of said act. The said new form No. 52 is also prescribed to be used by distillers, in addition to the books required to be kept by them, in which to keep an account of all spirits withdrawn from their distillery warehouses, and to whom and how such spirits are disposed of. This form of book will go into use on the first day of February next, on and after which date every distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, and rectifier will be required to keep the accounts as provided for in said sections on this form of book, and none other. Officers of revenue are requested to afford every facility to secure the distribution of the book for use by the date named.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

FROM THE STATE.

The Treasurer Fight—Irwin Withdraws.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The contest between Irwin and Mackey terminated last evening by the withdrawal of the friends of Irwin. The result was brought about by the known fact that a majority of the Republican members of both houses had signed a paper endorsing Mackey. There has never been a more bitter fight at Harrisburg, or one into which more powerful and influential elements were thrown. The official caucus to make the nomination will be held at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM EUROPE.

The Duke of Genoa and the Spanish Throne.

By the Franco-American Cable.

FLORENCE, Jan. 6.—It is officially announced that the refusal of King Victor Emanuel to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne was made unwillingly, but that he could not avoid it, owing to the extreme disinclination of the Duchess of Genoa on her son's account.

French Surveillance of Cable Telegrams—Baron Haussmann.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—It is reported that the censorship heretofore exercised over telegrams and the admission of foreign papers will be at least temporarily suspended.

M. Clevrau, Prefect of Lyons, it is decided will replace Baron Haussmann as Prefect of the Seine.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84⅝. American Stocks steady. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅝@11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d.; red Western Wheat, 8s. 10d. Flour, 22s. 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Turpentine easier at 28s.@28s. 3d. Sugar afloat easier at 28s. 9d.@29s.

BREMEN, Jan. 6.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan. 6.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 15 marc bancos 2 schillings.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Bourse opens with a declining tendency. Rentes 73f. 95c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 6—1 P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86⅝; of 1867, 85¾; 10-40s, 84⅝. Erie R. R., 17¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Great Western, 25⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—1 P. M.—Lard declining; sales at 71s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 9d.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Legislature Organized.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Maryland Legislature organized by the election of General Latrobe Speaker of the House, and Mr. Compton President of the Senate. Most of the old clerks and other officers were re-elected. The Governor's message will be read to day.

The Operators' Strike.

The Western Union telegraphers are still determined to hold out. Operators on other lines co-operate and will soon join their Union. The company has imported several operaters, and its business is partially transacted. A despatch from the West says the oil men of the Pittsburg and Erie regions are determined to patronize other lines and sustain the strikers until reinstated.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sudden Death of a Universalist Clergyman.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6.—Rev. Thompson Barron, the Universalist clergyman of Newport, attended a funeral at Fulton yesterday, in his usual good health, and on his return he was found dead upon the ground by the roadside.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

There is considerable activity in financial circles to-day, on account of the payments usual at this period, but it is rather early to expect that the disbursements of currency, which in this city will probably reach $50,000,000, will have any perceptible effect upon the loan market until about the middle of the month, when it will begin again to flow into the usual channels. The active condition of the Stock market yesterday seems to indicate a change in the condition of the money market, and it is quite probable that for the next week or two there will be a lively demand for stocks for permanent investment.

There is not much doing in the loan market, and it is chiefly on call. The rates are unchanged.

Gold opened this morning strong at 120¾, and advanced slightly on that figure, closing at noon at 120⅞.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, advanced from ⅛@⅜ per cent. on closing prices of yesterday.

There was an active movement in stocks this morning, and prices were stronger. There was a more marked disposition to invest generally. In City loans there were steady sales of the old 6s at 95, and of the new at 100⅛. 91 was bid for Lehigh Gold loan, but no sales were made.

Reading Railroad was in demand, but holders were too exacting in their terms; sales at 47⅛ s. o., and 47⅛ b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 54½@54¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 119½; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½. 52½ was bid for Lehigh Valley and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33½. The balance of the list was neglected.

40¾ was bid for Second and Third Streets Railway; 18¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 11½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New	100½	8	sh Cam & A R.	119¾
$8000	do ....1s.	100½	100	sh Leh N St....	33½
$3000	do ....1s.	100½	100	do....	b45. 33½
$2000	do ....1s.	170½	200	do....	b5. 33½
$1000	Pa 1st mt....	97	12	sh Minehill R..	is 51⅞
$1000	Phil & E 7s....	83½	50	sh Reading....	1s. 47⅛
$1000	do.....	85¾	500	do..60dwn.saf3	47⅛
$2200	Leh 6s, '84.1s.	82	200	do....	1s. 47⅛
$2000	Pa 2d m 6s...	96¾	100	do..860wn.	47¾
46	sh Penna RR..	54¾	100	do....	b30. 47¾
210	do ....1s.	54½	300	do	1s.c. 47¼
22	do ....s5.	54½			

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120¼	11·11 A. M.	120¼
10·54 "	120¼	11·30 "	120¼
10·55 "	120¼	11·31 "	120¼
11·00 "	120¼	12·05 P. M.	120¼

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 113¼@113¾; do., 1865, 113¾@113⅞; do., July, 1865, 112¾@112⅝; do. do., 1867, 112¾@113; do., 1868, 112¼@113; 10-40s, 111@111¼; Cur. 6s, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 120¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1865, 113¾@113⅞; do. July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1867, 112¾@113; do. July, 1868, 112¾@113; 5s, 10-40, 111@111¼. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¼@109¾. Gold, 120¾@120⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do. 1864, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do. 1867, do. 112¾@113; do. 1868, do., 112¾@113; 10-40s, 110¾@111; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¼@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120@120⅛; Silver, 117@119.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	42⅝
Con. Stock Scrip...	89¾	Western Union Tele	32
do. scrip.....	84¾	Tol. & Wab. R.....	50⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	22½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74⅛
Pn. and Res. R.....	94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86¼
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	86⅛	Adams Express.....	63¾
Cle. and Pitt. R....	87¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	68¾	United States.....	50⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref..	82	Tennessee 6s, new.	46¼
Chi. and R. I. R.....	105	Gold.....	120½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	98¼	Market strong.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.—The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without change. There is no demand for export, and the home trade purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 500 barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·75@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5 25@6·25, the latter rate for Ohio; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 25@5·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5 to 5·12½ per barrel.

There is not much inquiry for Wheat, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·29@1·30. Rye is in better demand; 1000 bushels Western sold at $1. Corn meets with a good inquiry at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1; 3000 bushels new do. at 88@92c., and 800 bushels white at 80c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 55@57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is firmer. 25 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·02.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamship Java, from Liverpool, has passed Sandy Hook, and will be up at 1 30 to-day.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 10 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr R. K. Vaughn, Risley, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Baeder, Adamson & Co.

Schr Lizzie Maull, Buehler, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 7 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles, etc., to Collins & Co.

Schr Anna McShane, Adams, 4 days from James river, with railroad ties to Albright & Finley.

Schr Buckeye, Chase, 1 day from Bordentown, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Geo. W. Middleton, Campbell, from Boston, with lumber to Walker & Co.

Schr H. S. Burks, Love, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana, at New Orleans 31st ult.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr N. W. Magee, King, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.

STILL MORE OF STOWE

Why Lord Byron Must Have Been Guilty—The Physiological Argument, and its Bearing Against Him.

The following is the curious physiological argument advanced by Mrs. Stowe to show that Lord Byron must have been guilty of the crime of which she charges him, because of his abnormal constitution:—

The credibility of the accusation of the unnatural crime charged to Lord Byron is greater than if charged to most men. He was born of parents both of whom were remarkable for perfectly ungoverned passions. There appears to be historical evidence that he was speaking literal truth when he says to Medwin of his father:—

"He would have made a bad hero for Hannah More. He ran out three fortunes, and married or ran away with three women. . . . He seemed born for his own ruin and that of the other sex. He began by seducing Lady Carmarthen, and spent her four thousand pounds; and, not content with one adventure of this kind, afterwards eloped with Miss Gordon."—*Medwin's Conversations*, p. 31.

Lady Carmarthen here spoken of was the mother of Mrs. Leigh.

Continued From the First Page.

to cool by abstinence, in lieu of it. I should not so much mind a little accession of flesh; my bones can well bear it. But the worst is, the Devil always came with it, till I starved him out; and I will not be the slave of any appetite. If I do err, it shall be my heart, at least, that heralds the way. O my head! how it aches! The horrors of digestion! I wonder how Bonaparte's dinner agrees with him."—*Moore's Life*, vol. ii. p. 264.

From all the contemporary history and literature of the times, therefore, we have reason to believe that Lord Byron spoke the exact truth when he said to Medwin:—

"My own masser at an age when I most required a guide, left to the dominion of my passions when they were the strongest, with a fortune anticipated before I came into possession of it, and a constitution impaired by early excesses, I commenced my travels, in 1809, with a joyless indifference to the world and all that was before me."—*Medwin's Conversations*, p. 42.

Utter prostration of the whole physical man from intemperate excess, the deadness to temptation which comes from utter exhaustion, was his condition, according to himself and Moore, when he first left England, at twenty-one years of age.

In considering his subsequent history, we are to take into account that it was upon the brain and nerve-power, thus exhausted by early excess, that the draughts of sudden and rapid literary composition began to be made. There was something unnatural and unhealthy in the rapidity, clearness, and vigor with which his various works followed each other. Subsequently to the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Corsair," "The Giaour," "Lara," "Parisina," and "The Siege of Corinth," all followed close upon each other, in a space of less than three years, and those the three most critical years of his life. "The Bride of Abydos" came out in the autumn of 1813, and was written in a week; and "The Corsair" was composed in thirteen days. A few months more than a year before his marriage, and the brief space of his married life, was the period in which all this literary labor was performed, while yet he was running the wild career of intrigue and fashionable folly. He speaks of "Lara" as being tossed off in the intervals between masquerades and balls, etc. It is with the physical results of such unnatural efforts that we have now chiefly to do. Every physiologist would say that the demands of such poems on a healthy brain, in that given space, must have been exhausting; but when we consider that they were checks drawn on a bank broken by early extravagance, and that the subject was prodigally spending vital forces in every other direction at the same time, one can scarcely estimate the physiological madness of such a course as Lord Byron's.

It is evident from his Journal, and Moore's account, that any amount of physical force which was for the time restored by his first foreign travel was recklessly spent in this period, when he threw himself with a mad recklessness into London society in the time just preceding his marriage. The revelations made in Moore's Memoir of this period are sad enough: those to Medwin are so appalling as to the state of contemporary society in England, as to require, at least, the benefit of the doubt for which Lord Byron's habitual carelessness of truth gave scope. His adventures with ladies of the highest rank in England are there paraded with a freedom of detail that respect for womanhood must lead every woman to question. The only thing that is unquestionable is, that Lord Byron made these assertions to Medwin, not as remorseful confessions, but as relations of his *bonnes fortunes*, and that Medwin published them in the very face of the society to which they related.

When Lord Byron says, "I have seen a great deal of Italian society, and swum in a goudola; but nothing could equal the profligacy of high life in England * * * when I knew it," he makes certainly strong assertions, if we remember what Mr. Moore reveals of the harem kept in Venice.

But when Lord Byron intimates that three married women in his own rank in life, who had once held illicit relations with him, made wedding visits to his wife at one time, we must hope that he drew on his active imagination, as he often did, in his statements in regard to women.

When he relates at large his amour with Lord Melbourne's wife, and represents her as pursuing him with an insane passion, to which he with difficulty responded; and when he says that she tracked a rival lady to his lodgings, and came into them herself, disguised as a carman—one *hopes* that he exaggerates. And what are we to make of passages like this?—

"There was a lady at that time, double my own age, the mother of several children who were perfect angels, with whom I formed a *liaison* that continued without interruption for eight months. She told me she was never in love till she was thirty, and I thought myself so with her when she was forty. I never felt a stronger passion, which she returned with equal ardor. * * * * * * *

"Strange as it may seem, she gained, as all women do, an influence over me so strong that I had great difficulty in breaking with her."

Unfortunately these statements, though probably exaggerated, are, for substance, borne out in the history of the times. With every possible abatement for exaggeration in these statements, there remains still undoubted evidence from other sources that Lord Byron exercised a most peculiar and fatal power over the moral sense of the women with whom he was brought in relation; and that love for him, in many women, became a sort of insanity, depriving them of the just use of their faculties. All this makes his fatal history both possible and probable.

Even the article in *Blackwood*, written in 1835 for the express purpose of vindicating his character, admits that his name had been coupled with those of three, four, or more women of rank, whom it speaks of as "licentious, unprincipled, characterless women."

That such a course, in connection with alternate extremes of excess and abstinence in eating and drinking, and the immense draughts on the brain-power of rapid and brilliant composition, should have ended in that abnormal state in which cravings of unnatural vice give indications of approaching brain-disease, seems only too probable.

This symptom of exhausted vitality becomes often a frequent type in periods of very corrupt society. The dregs of the old Greek and Roman civilization were foul with it; and the apostle speaks of the turning of the use of the natural into that which is against nature, as the last step in abandonment.

The very literature of such periods marks their want of physical and moral soundness. Having lost all sense of what is simple and natural and pure, the mind delights to dwell on horrible ideas, which give a shuddering sense of guilt and crime. All the writings of this fatal period of Lord Byron's life are more or less intense histories of unrepentant guilt and remorse or of unnatural crime. A recent writer in *Temple Bar* brings to light the fact, that the "Bride of Abydos," the first of the brilliant and rapid series of poems which began in the period immediately preceding his marriage, was, in its first composition, an intense story of love between a brother and sister in a Turkish harem: that Lord Byron declared, in a letter to Galt, that it was drawn from *real life*; that in compliance with the prejudices of the age, he altered the relationship to that of cousins before publication.

This same writer goes on to show, by a series of extracts from Lord Byron's published letters and journals, that his mind about this time was in a fearfully unnatural state, and suffering singular and inexplicable agonies of remorse; that, though he was accustomed fearlessly to confide to his friends immoralities which would be looked upon as damning, there was now a secret to which he could not help alluding in his letters, but which he told Moore he could not tell now, but "some day or other when we are *veterans*." He speaks of his heart as eating itself out; of a mysterious *person*, whom he says, "God knows I love too well, and the Devil probably too." He wrote a song, and sent it to Moore, addressed to a partner in some awful guilt, whose very name he dares not mention, because

"There is grief in the sound, there is guilt in the fame."

He speaks of struggles of remorse, of efforts at repentance, and returns to guilt with a sort of horror very different from the well-pleased air with which he relates to Medwin his common

generally as oppressed by a frightful, unnatural gloom and horror, and, when occasionally happy, "not in a way that *can* or *ought* to last."

"The Giaour," "The Corsair," "Lara," "Parisina," "The Siege of Corinth," and "Manfred," all written or conceived about this period of his life, give one picture of a desperate, despairing, unrepentant soul, whom suffering maddens but cannot reclaim.

In all these he paints only the one woman, of concentrated, unconsidering passion, ready to sacrifice heaven and defy hell for a guilty man, beloved in spite of religion or reason. In this unnatural literature, the stimulus of crime is represented as intensifying love. Medora, Gulnare, the Page in "Lara," Parisina, and the lost sister of Manfred love the more intensely because the object of the love is a criminal, outlawed by God and man. The next step beyond this is—*madness*.

The work of Dr. Forbes Winslow on "Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Nerves" contains a passage so very descriptive of the case of Lord Byron that it might seem to have been written for it. The sixth chapter of his work on "Anomalous and Masked Affections of the Mind" contains, in our view, the only clew that can unravel the sad tragedy of Byron's life. He says, p. 87:—

"These forms of unrecognized mental disorder are not always accompanied by any well-marked disturbance of the bodily health requiring medical attention, or any obvious departure from a normal state of thought and conduct such as to justify legal interference; neither do these affections always incapacitate the party from engaging in the ordinary business of life. . . . The change may have progressed insidiously and stealthily, having slowly and almost imperceptibly induced important molecular modifications in the delicate vesicular neurine of the brain, ultimately resulting in some aberration of the ideas, alteration of the affections, or perversion of the propensities or instincts. . . .

"Mental disorder of a dangerous character has been known for years to be stealthily advancing, without exciting the slightest notion of its presence, until some sad and terrible catastrophe, homicide, or suicide, has painfully awakened attention to its existence. Persons suffering from latent insanity often affect singularity of dress, gait, conversation, and phraseology. The most trifling circumstances stimulate their excitability. They are martyrs to ungovernable paroxysms of passion, are inflamed to a state of demoniacal fury by the most insignificant of causes, and occasionally lose all sense of delicacy of feeling, sentiment, refinement of manners and conversation. Such manifestations of undetected mental disorder may be seen associated with intellectual and moral qualities of the highest order."

In another place Dr. Winslow again adverts to this latter sympom, which was strikingly marked in the case of Lord Byron:—

"All delicacy and decency of thought are occasionally banished from the mind, so effectually does the principle of thought in these attacks succumb to the animal instincts and passions.

"Such cases will commonly be found associated with organic predisposition to insanity or cerebral disease. . . . Modifications of the malady are seen allied with genius. The biographies of Cowper, Burns, Byron, Johnson, Pope, and Haydon, establish teat the most exalted intellectual conditions do not escape unscathed.

"In early childhood this form of mental disturbance may, in many cases, be detected. To its existence is often to be traced the motiveless crimes of the young."

No one can compare this passage of Dr. Forbes Winslow with the incidents we have already cited as occurring in that fatal period before the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and not feel that the hapless young wife was indeed struggling with those inflexible natural laws, which, at some stages of retribution, involve in their awful sweep the guilty with the innocent. She longed to save; but he was gone past redemption. Alcoholic stimulants and licentious excesses, without doubt, had produced those unseen changes in the brain, of which Dr. Forbes Winslow speaks; and the results were terrible in proportion to the peculiar firmness and delicacy of the organism deranged.

Alas! the history of Lady Byron is the history of too many women in every rank of life who are called in agonies of perplexity and fear to watch that gradual process by which physical excesses change the organism of the brain, till slow, creeping, moral insanity comes on. The woman who is the helpless victim of cruelties which only unnatural states of the brain could invent; who is heart-sick to-day and dreads to-morrow—looks in hopeless horror on the fatal process by which a lover and a protector changes under her eyes, from day to day, to a brute and a fiend.

Lady Byron's married life—alas! it is lived over in many a cottage and tenement-house, with no understanding on either side of the woful misery.

Dr. Winslow truly says:—"The science of these brain affections is yet in its infancy in England." At that time it had not even begun to be. Madness was a fixed point; and the inquiries into it had no nicety. Its treatment, if established, had no redeeming power. Insanity simply locked a man up as a dangerous being; and the very suggestion of it, therefore, was resented as an injury.

A most peculiar and affecting feature of that form of brain-disease which hurries its victim, as by an overpowering mania, into crime, is, that often the moral faculties and the affections remain to a degree unimpaired, and protest with all their strength against the outrage. Hence come conflicts and agonies of remorse proportioned to the strength of the moral nature. Byron, more than any other one writer, may be called the poet of remorse. His passionate pictures of this feeling seem to give new power to the English language:—

"There is a war, a chaos of the mind,
When all its elements—convulsed—combined,
Lie dark and jarring with perturbed force,
And gnashing with impenitent remorse,
That juggling fiend who never spake before,
But cries, 'I warned thee!' when the deed is o'er."

It was this remorse that formed the only redeeming feature of the case. Its eloquence, its agonies, won from all hearts the interest that we give to a powerful nature in a state of danger and ruin, and it may be hoped that this feeling, which tempers the stern justice of human judgments, may prove only a faint image of the wider charity of Him whose thoughts are as far above ours as the heaven is above the earth.

A MEDIÆVAL BANQUET.

On the 15th of June, 1368, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III, of England, was married at Milan to the Lady Violante, a daughter of the princely house of Visconti, which then ruled Lombardy. The wedding-banquet of the illustrious couple was a striking example of mediæval profuseness, as the following particulars will amply show.

The banqueting-tables were arranged in the open court before the palace of the Visconti, in the Piazza dell' Arenga. Among the guests admitted to the private table of the bride and bridegroom were the Count de Savoy, the Bishop of Novara, and the illustrious poet, Francis Petrarch, then in the zenith of his fame. At another table, a hundred of the most beautiful ladies of the court displayed their gorgeous toilets, studded with pearls and other precious stones, their extravagant use of which is a frequent subject of censure with the contemporary historians.

The banquet was composed of eighteen different courses, ushered in with the utmost pomp, and accompanied by appropriate presents for the newly-married pair. The first course, as a mark of peculiar honor, was served up in duplicate to the bridegroom's table, and was composed, among other dishes, of two small porklings entirely gilded, with fire in their mouths; and small, gilt fish, called porcelletti. As presents, two of the choicest greyhounds which could be procured, with their appropriate trappings, were led round and exhibited to the company. The second course consisted of gilded hares and pike, with twelve greyhounds and six goshawks as presents. The third entry was a large gilt calf in a silver dish, and an infinity of small gilt trout; twelve sporting dog, of various breeds, with velvet collars and silken leashes, as presents. The fourth course—attended by twelve couple of sporting dogs, and twelve beautiful falcons, with bells, hoods, etc., of silver—was principally of gilt partridges, quails, and roast gilded trout. The fifth course, of gilt game of all kinds, and large gilt carp, was accompanied by a similar present of hawks to the fourth, only that they were enriched with hoods covered with costly pearls.

With the sixth entry, the solids of the feast and the more cumbrous presents commenced—beef and capons with garlic sauce, sturgeons whole in water; and twelve steel cuirasses of exquisite finish, buckled and studded with silver, for the bridegroom. The seventh course sounds novel to our ears—capons, game, and fish served up in lemonade; and, as presents, twelve matchless suits of Milan armor, twelve tilting-saddles, and twelve lances. The eighth entry, pastry, beef, and huge eel pies, with twelve more suits of war armor. The ninth course and its successor were more moderate, consisting of meat and fish, jellies, and lampreys; with gold coins, gold cloths, silver basins, and flasks filled with Malmsey and Vernaccia wines, as presents. The eleventh course of this never-ending banquet was of kids accompanied by six horses, with saddles, lances, targets, and helmets in like number. The twelfth, hares and other game, with six large coursers, with saddles and golden trappings. The thirteenth service, venison and beef, with six war horses, with gilded bridles, bits, and full heraldic trappings and housings. The fourteenth, fowls, capons, etc., dressed in colored sauces with citron; and six light, jousting coursers, with gilded bridles, red velvet cloths, and halters. The fifteenth, peacocks' tongues, more carp, of which the Italians and French were particularly fond, vegetables, and fruit: as presents, a ducal hood, mantle, and lower robe, covered with pearls, and lined with ermine. The sixteenth, rabbits, peacocks, ducks, etc.; and a huge silver basin, containing one large ruby, one large diamond, a large pearl, and some other choice specimens of precious stones. The seventeenth course was rural and pastoral in comparison, being cheese, Parmesan, even then famous among epicures, and other products of the dairy, with the very appropriate present of twelve fat cows. For the eighteenth course—fruits, sweetmeats, and various wines—was reserved the most costly present. Two splendid chargers—one called the *Lion*, the other the *Abbot*—were presented to the Duke of Clarence by his princely father-in-law; and seventy-seven similar steeds for his principal knights and barons. The bridegroom's table at this unconscionable feast, which must have lasted many hours, was served by twelve principal knights of the duchy; pages of lower rank, but all of gentle blood, attending on the other tables, and taking charge of the various presents.—*Appleton's Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 302 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

1 4 7t* ED. PEACE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,089 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

1223 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing three years.

12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

12 28 11t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

12 29 CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 29 11t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 18t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT F ASTER, Secretary.

12 14 22t

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

12 14 22t

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office WIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3f

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 914 WALNUT St. 1 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 53 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1881) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York. C. P. HUNTINGTON,

12 31 15t Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., 12 31 15t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,

12 22 60t Treasurer.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 30 9t

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11t

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.

W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.

12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,

12 23 30t Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 2t J 1 6 10t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary.

12 28 17t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.

ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 28 11t

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2; FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 17 1yeow

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWing Machines are manufactured at Nos. 324 and 326 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN, 12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN, 12 31 2w Treasurer.

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

CHAMPAGNE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES B. WEBB,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS, 12 16 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1§

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St. 10 21 thstu6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARIA E. FASSITT, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 18, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia. HENRY S. HAGERT,

1 4 tuths5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS, 12 30 thstu5t* Auditor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8§§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868,

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND RO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 142 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Charles Essel, the lad who was run over on Saturday evening, on Ninth street, near Race, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

—George Stiver, twenty-seven years old, residing at No. 819 Morgan street, fell yesterday from one of the corridors at the County Prison, and was internally injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A large meeting of the Knights of St. Crispin was held yesterday morning at the Assembly Buildings, the place being filled. The President stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the proposition of some of the boot and shoe manufacturers to reduce the wages of their employes. The session was continued until a late hour, and unanimity of feeling prevailed in opposing any attempt at a reduction of wages.

—A large meeting of the ingrain carpet weavers was held yesterday afternoon at the hall Front and Master streets. Reports were received from some of the shops, in which the men appeared disposed to yield to the reduction suggested by the manufacturers. These reports gave rise to much discussion, during which the course of the yielding men was much condemned.

—The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, which was organized in 1775 and incorporated in 1789, held its annual meeting a few days since, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Dillwyn Parrish; Vice-Presidents, Benjamin Coates and T. Ellwood Chapman; Secretaries, Joseph M. Truman, Jr., and Lukens Webster; Treasurer, Caleb Clothier; Librarian, Joseph M. Truman, Jr.

—The surgeons of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary, Eleventh and Buttonwood streets, state in their annual report that during 1869 the number of patients admitted was 18, and out-patients, 458. The total number of attendancies during the year was 2634, and the operations performed 101. The officers of the institution are:—A. G. Stein, President; Charles Magarge, Vice-President; J. M. Bickel, Treasurer; and A. B. Eckel, Secretary.

—During the past year, the Water Department of Philadelphia has supplied water to 74,806 dwellings, 4088 three-quarter dwellings, and 15,802 half dwellings, making a total of 94,698 dwellings. They have also supplied 27,177 bath-tubs, 11,255 water-closets, 16,827 horse-stalls, and 16,994 wash-paves. The steam boilers and engines that draw their water from the city mains report an aggregate of 12,426 horse power.

—The installation of Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, took place last evening in the presence of a large congregation. The invocation was offered up by Rev. Mr. De Hart, President of the Classis of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Berg, of New Brunswick College, preached the sermon from the words, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." The usual questions were propounded to the pastor and congregation by Rev. Mr. De Hart, after which the address to the pastor was made by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth. At the close of the address the anthem, "How Beautiful in Zion," was sung by the choir. Rev. Mr. Orr, pastor of the First Reformed Church, made the address to the congregation. The doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hartley.

—The quarterly meeting of the women's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday at No. 1320 Chesnut street. President Mrs. Caroline E. White presided, and Miss Elizabeth Morris acted as Secretary. The report of the President, which was read, set forth that through the assistance the society had received, it had been enabled to perform a great part of its work, and to employ an additional agent who was very active. The society numbers 500 members, many of them young ladies. The Board of Managers is not yet full, though several have been added to it, nor is the roll of country Vice-Presidents complete. Mr. S. Morris Waln has presented the society $5000 in bonds, the interest of which would go to the permanent fund. Amount in the treasury, $5398·73. It is proposed to establish a temporary home for lost and starving dogs, on the plan of the one in operation in London.

—The telegraphic operators to the number of about thirty assembled yesterday at No. 105 Chesnut street, for the purpose of consulting upon the question of the strike. Thirteen operators arrived from the country during the day and joined the strikers. The following despatch was received by the chairman of the meeting of operators:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—To the Western Union Operators, Philadelphia:—Message from Jacobs, San Francisco, 4th of January, in answer to the inquiry to Mr. Burhans, says:—"In San Francisco, three operators' salaries were reduced. They have the notices in their possession. Three members discharged for being members of the Telegraphers' Protective League. Eight operators in Sacramento discharged for resolving to stand by San Francisco. Three operators' salaries reduced there." The above despatch was franked by Superintendent Mumford.

At the meeting of the operators last evening it was determined to continue the strike until the Western Union Telegraph Company accedes to their demands.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119¾.

—E. Lopez, a son of Lopez, late of Paraguay, is in Washington.

—Yesterday's receipts from internal revenue were $384,818.

—A rich vein of bituminous coal has been discovered near Chico, Cal.

—Encouraging progress is being made in Boston in relation to the Stanton fund.

—General Russell, the new State Adjutant-General, has entered upon his duties.

—Peace has been concluded between the Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Osage, Camanche, and Kiowa Indians.

—A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday providing against mining accidents, such as the Avondale disaster, and for the appointment of mining inspectors.

—Governor McDougall says the Red River insurrection has for its object the annexation of the Territory to the United States, but that the people will not sustain it.

—A committee, consisting of eight Democrats and but one Republican, was drawn in the House of Assembly yesterday, to try the contested election case of Graham vs. Mooney, in the Sixth district.

—James Logan, of Rogers murder notoriety, was shot in New York yesterday by a rough, and will certainly die from the wound. It is thought he will throw some light on the Rogers case before his death.

—The Colorado Legislature met on Tuesday. Governor McCook in his message recommends female suffrage, the election of Governor and other Territorial officers by the people, and a thorough emigration system.

—A bill fixing the salary of the State Treasurer, and making it a misdemeanor for him to loan the Commonwealth's money for his private benefit, also appropriating the annual surplus to the payment of the State debt, was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

—General John Bedell was nominated for Governor of New Hampshire by the Democratic State Convention yesterday. In their platform the convention advocate the taxing of contracts, bonds, and securities, and the payment in currency of debts not specifically payable in gold.

Foreign Affairs.

—A protest against the lease of Samana to the United States has been published by Generals Luperon and Cabral.

—A rumor prevails in Madrid that Regent Serrano will be raised to the throne. Montpensier's partisans are very active.

—The Provisional Government recently organized in Paraguay has abolished slavery and declared Lopez an outlaw, and revoked the monopolies established by him.

—It was reported at St. Thomas that Salnave had retreated from Fort Peloin, after firing the magazine, causing the death of his fourteen sons; also that he had fled to St. Domingo.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Boy Killed by the Discharge of a Gun, and Roasted by His Burning Clothes.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 3d inst. says:—The coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the residence of Henry Braunschweig, on Florisant avenue, six miles from the Court House, on the body of William Lambrecht, 17 years old, a nephew of Braunschweig, who was killed on New Year's day by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting rabbits.

On New Year's Day the family attended church, and returned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. After dinner Lambrecht put on his everyday clothes, and going into the kitchen took down a single-barrelled shot-gun, and loaded it, saying, "Now, I am off." He bade his uncle good-bye, and started out with his gun. About 3 o'clock Mr. Braunschweig went out towards the stable, and saw a smoke in a field near a haystack, but supposing it to be a stump paid no particular attention to it. Night came, and the boy failing to return it was supposed that he had gone to see his brother, who works for Mr. Miller, at Jennings' station. The next morning Braunschweig went out to the stable, and seeing some object on the ground near the haystack, went to it and found that it was the dead body of his nephew, with the clothes all burned off except one sleeve of the coat, and the flesh roasted from head to foot. A hole was discovered in the breast, and the gun was lying within a few feet with the load discharged. The gun had doubtless gone off accidentally, with the muzzle against the boy's breast, and the charge of shot had entered the body and passed through the heart. The clothes had taken fire and burnt the flesh almost to a crisp. The boy was from Germany, and had been in this country four months.

Foreign Items.

—The *Revue d'Alsace* has an historical article on the Strasburg pie from which we learn that the inventor was a Norman of the name of Close, who accompanied Marshal de Contades as *chef* when he was appointed to the military command of the province in 1762. "With the intuition of genius," says the *Revue*, "this man comprehended what *foie gras* might become in the hand of an artist, and with the aid of classical combinations borrowed from the French school." "Il l'avait, sous la forme de pate, eleve a la dignite d'un mets souverain, en l'affermissant et en concentrant la matiere premiere, en l'entourant d'une douillette de veau hache que recouvrait une fine cuirasse de pate doree et historiee. The body thus created, it was necessary to give it a soul. Close found it in the exciting perfume of the truffles of Perigord." The Strasburg pie remained a secret for some time, but "the vulgar days of publicity and the revolution arrived," the Marshal lost his command, Close remained at Strasburg, married a widow in Tomtit street (rue de la Messange) and catered for the public; "after having laid the foundations of a great discovery." "In 1789," continues the reviewer, evidently guided in his narrative by the political events of the period, "when the Parliament disappeared with the ancient *regime*, the first President of the Parliament of Bordeaux dismissed his head cook, who, young, intelligent, ambitious, and moulded in the best doctrines, went to Strasburg to push his fortunes. His name was Doyen. He commenced with apple tarts, and, rising thence to minced veal, was soon rich enough to become the rival of Close. He became the second founder of the 'pate de foie gras;' he was the doctor and master of that phalanx of fortunate artists the Jehls, the Gritsels, the Mullers, the Blots, the Henrys, who raised the renown of Alsatain pastry to such a pinnacle. The house of Doyen continues to hold its own against this plelad of celebrities."

—It has long been a standing grievance with the play-going public at Rome, as also with the dramatists and composers whose pieces are performed in the Holy City, that the papal censors wield their shears with a diligence and a fervor unrivalled by the censors of any other known country. The importance of guarding the sensitive Roman mind from even the risk of contamination seems to haunt the revisers of plays like a nightmare. Afflicted, apparently, with the same chronic terrors as the famous General Boum, they see the enemy everywhere, and sooner than allow him a chance of creeping on to the stage through a lurking passage, they hack a whole play valiantly to pieces, leaving little to reach the boards but the mere skeleton. The Roman correspondent of the Paris *Liberte* gives an account of the eminently intelligent handling which Donizetti's *Favorita* has just received before being suffered to appear at the Argentine Theatre. As will be remembered, some of the principal scenes of the opera are enacted in a monastery, with bass solos by the prior Balthazar and chorus by the monks. This, of course, was deemed objectionable. The idea of allowing a prior and monks to be represented could not be entertained for a moment, but as on the other hand it was impossible altogether to expunge the scenes, the censors hit upon the really happy expedient of transforming the prior Balthazar into one M. Baldsarre, founder and manager of a charitable institution; whilst in conformity with this change the monastery was converted into an hospital, Fernando into a young doctor, and the monks into ward attendants. What excuse the M. Baldsarre, manager and founder of a charitable institution, is made to offer for himself when he appears in the second act and solemnly anathematizes the king, the correspondent of the *Liberte* does not tell us, but he remarks that the alterations of the censors give rise to *impayable* scenes, and we find no difficulty in believing him.

—A Parisian correspondent of the *Court Journal*, writing on the subject of ladies' dress in that city, states that long trains have been abandoned, and describes a new fashion called "la robe ronde," which consists of a gown made quite plain, about a yard too long before and behind. There can be no doubt that this garment is a most admirably inconvenient design, but it is impossible to hear of its adoption without the melancholy reflection that it must nearly have exhausted the ingenuity which devises articles of female attire that do not and are not intended to fit the wearer. We have already seen gowns too long, too short, too wide, too narrow; in fact, for years no one has ever seen a gown which was not either too vast or too scanty, and after "la robe ronde" has had its day there is nothing else which can be done by the ladies but to have their clothes made the proper size. It is true that further development might be attained by extension upwards—gowns might begin at the top of the head, and by means of a pole or brass rod might be carried in that direction to an immense altitude. Apertures would of course be necessary for the eyes, and a costume of this nature would produce a novel if not a pleasing effect. Beyond this there is absolutely nothing which can be suggested in the way of misfits, and the time cannot now be far distant when we may hope to see women clothed and in their right minds.

—A brilliant and biting attack upon the Roman clergy, entitled "Qui etes-vous? Qui vous etes," written by Alexandre Weill, has just appeared at Paris, where, according to the title, it may be procured "chez tous les libraires, Michel Levy toujours excepte." The author is by birth an Alsatian Jew, and a well-known Hebrew scholar. He completed his studies in Germany, where, while quite young, he mainly supported himself by contributions to the principal newspapers and reviews of Leipsic and Berlin. In 1838 he returned to France, and made his debut as a pamphleteer in "Feu contre Feu," a bitter reply to M. Cormenin's "Feu! Feu!" He shortly afterwards became the chief political writer on *La Presse*, whence he passed to the legitimist organ, *La Gazette de France*. In point of fecundity he rivals M. Alexandre Dumas; and within the last twenty years has poured forth an almost uninterrupted stream of poems, novels, historical, philosophical, and critical essays. His chief talent, however, lies in invective—of which his last pamphlet is a fair specimen. He is reproached by some with a want of delicacy and elegance, but the vigor and keenness of his satire are admitted by all.

—If anything were needed to show the dangerous temptations to which those who give way to personal vanity are exposed, it will be found in an incident related by a Scotch newspaper. A farmer near Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, was much annoyed recently to find that his cows' tails had been shorn of their hair. As he was not conscious of having made an enemy, he was at a loss to conceive who could have disfigured the useful animals in this barbarous manner, until his wife discovered on the dairymaid's dressing-table a chignon manufactured out of the hair of the cows' tails. Further concealment being useless, the culprit confessed that not only had she furnished herself with this adornment at the expense of the cows, but that she had supplied a select number of her friends with materials from the same source, for the purpose of manufacturing head dresses of a similar nature, in anticipation of a social reunion to take place at the commencement of the new year.

—A letter in the *Neue Stettiner Zeitung*, from a fellow-student of Count Bismark's son at Bonn, gives an account of the duel in which the latter nearly lost his life. He says that the duel was one of those contests which are common in German universities, and that it was simply a passage of arms without any hostile intention. The students of the university had divided themselves into parties, and the first challenge of the session was sent on the 17th of November to the two sons of Count Bismark and a Herr Von Woldeck as representatives of the Prussian students. The fight took place in a village about three miles from Bonn. On the one side were the Bismarks and Woldeck, on the other three students of the opposite party. The first bout took place between Count Herbert and his adversary. The former received a cut on the scull, another on the forehead, a third on the left upper lip, and a fourth on the cheek; the latter, too, was wounded in five places, though not severely. Just at this moment the university beadles came up, and the students dispersed, leaving behind the young count, whose wounds were dressed in the open air, and it is supposed that this was the cause of their not having healed properly. Count Herbert has been ill ever since, but his illness did not assume a dangerous form until recently. The student with whom he fought, a young man named Nieberding, is now quite recovered.

—The Akhbar *Journal de l'Algerie* of the 28th of November has some further particulars about Mad'lle Tinne, the enterprising young Dutch lady who was cruelly murdered some time since. Mad'lle Tinne died without a will, and her large fortune passed to her brother, a rich Liverpool merchant. On receiving the news of her death he sent one of his sons to Tripoli, and by his means the assassins have been taken, the unfortunate survivors of the massacre rescued, and some property regained. The body of Mad'lle Tinne, according to a written request of her own, will be buried in the spot where she died, and a plain mausoleum will bear record of her name and date of death. Mad'lle Tinne was in Algiers during the winter of 1857, and behaved very generously during the terrible period following the earthquake of Yanz. A good deal of sympathy was naturally felt in that colony for her sad end.

—Candidates who profess to be "working men" had better take note of the perils of gaining a seat on false pretenses in France. M. Girault, deputy for the Cher, has all but been turned out on the alleged ground that he had represented himself as a member of the working classes while in fact he had some thousands of pounds in the bank. He saved himself by proving that he had worked as a laborer in his father's mill when a young man, and had worn a blouse and wooden shoes, and the argument was clenched by the statement that his father wore a blouse to this day. A case was, however, cited in which, in 1848, M. Schmidt lost his seat because being an official he had called himself a working man, and had actually canvassed in a blouse against a *bona fide* working man. These decisions seem comic, but they are certainly sound in principle.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7:25	MOON SETS	9:43
SUN SETS	4:48	HIGH WATER	4:59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Java	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 28
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 28
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
America	New York	Bremen	Jan. 6
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 8
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Prussian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 8
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Jan. 8
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 11
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Promethens	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 6
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 8
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Hermes, Wilkie, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua, George C. Carson & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparoil, McAlpine, from Antwerp for Savannah, sailed from Deal 19th ult.

Ship John Bright, McMullin, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, from Liverpool 16th Nov. for Philadelphia, was spoken Nov. 28, lat. 37 20, long. 16 30.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.

Barque Desiah, Gilkey, from Bremen, sailed from Seaview 31st ult. for Cardiff.

Barque Lochee, Wade, hence, at Dublin 27th ult.

Barque Scud, Hopkins, hence, at Marseilles 20th ult.

Brig Ruby, Lobey, hence, at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Valencia for New York, was towed through the Straits 14th ult.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, sailed from Richmond 3d inst. for Pernambuco, with flour.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, sailed from St. Thomas 15th ult. for Savannah.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Low, at St. Thomas 18th ult. from Antigua.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 1st inst.

Schrs Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, and R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th instant.

Schrs Wm. Bement, Penny, hence for New Bedford; Lath Rich, Mills; Susan, Nickerson; West Dennis, Wright; and Samuel Gilman, Anderson, hence for Boston, at New York 4th inst.

Schr Ceyler, Norten, from Jonesport for Philadelphia, at Portland 3d inst.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, sailed from Cardiff 22d ult. for Cardenas.

Schr Julia, Duvall, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schrs Helen J. Holway, Thompson, hence, and S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, from Charleston, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Buell, at Boston yesterday from Mobile.

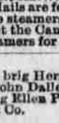
Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr J. P. Armitage, Edwards, hence for Washington, D. C., with coal, foundered off the Bodkin, Chesapeake Bay, during the gale of 2d inst. John Hill, of Camden, N. J., and Wm. Johnson, negro, were washed from the vessel and drowned. Schr Ann Mitchell took off the captain and a man named John Ford, and carried them to Baltimore. The vessel belonged to the master, and was not insured.

MISCELLANY.

The vessel ashore on Peck's Beach, and reported as a steamer, proves to be schr Ida Smith, Captain Henry Smith (where from and bound not stated). The vessel is light, and will be saved; the Coast Wrecking Co. have contracted to get her off.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



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THIS (Thursday) EVENING, JAN. 6, 1870,
BRIOL. RONCONI.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Madame BRIOL in her great role of LUCREZIA.
G. RONCONI in his great tragic part of the DUKE.
MADAME KIZZA LUMLEY. SIGNOR LOTTI.
TO-MORROW (Friday), JAN. 7,
Second joint appearance of
BRIOL. LEFRANO.
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
BRIOL. LEFRANO.
REYNA. LAMI. LUMLEY.
BARILI. FOSSATI.
SATURDAY, JAN. 8—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
SEATS SECURED FOR MATINEE $1 ONLY.
Seats for any performance now for sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 1 6

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE'S new Play in five acts (every scene new), entitled
CHAMPAGNE,
OR, STEP BY STEP.
MISS LAURA KEENE as.....MILLY
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Last night but one of
POOR BARES IN THE WOOD,
and THE RENDEZVOUS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—BLOW FOR BLOW,
and THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
MISS MAY HOWARD'S first appearance since her late illness. Two pieces, MISS LAURA KEENE appearing. Commence at a quarter to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 6,
Fourth Night of the highly successful new
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "The Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
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Chairs secured six days in advance.

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COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
Thursday and Friday, January 6 and 7,
THE LOVE CHASE.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Constance
And Craig's new Burlesque,
DON JUAN;
Or, the Byron Scandal.
Revised and Corrected.
Saturday—BENEFIT OF J. F. CAUTHGART.
MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE EM'LY.

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MR. LARRY TOOLEY, Ethiopian Comedian, Mr. FRANK A. GIBBONS, MISS EVA BRENT, Mr. SAM DEVERE, Mr. THOMAS WINNETT, Etc.
AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe
Second Week—Romance entitled "FOUND ALIVE; OR THE TALE OF THE NEW YEAR,"
In addition to a Full Programme.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 1

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
ASSISTED BY THEODORE BLITZ,
will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in the LARGE HALL on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3d inst.,
at 3, and IN THE EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, for the BENEFIT OF SECOND UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.
On this occasion SIGNOR BLITZ
will present ALL THE NEW MYSTERIES BROUGHT FROM EUROPE, and a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT may be expected. 1 4 2t*

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
ASSISTED BY THEODORE BLITZ.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7¾.
All the new Mysteries from Europe. [1 3 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLA ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13§

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 1

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1870.

THE STATE FUNDS—WHERE ARE THEY?

It has long been suspected that the State Treasurers of Pennsylvania were in the habit of loaning out the moneys of the Commonwealth either to banks, to private bankers, or to their personal friends; and the justice of this suspicion is confirmed by the statements in Geary's late message. Although the salary of the Treasurer is but $1700, a sum which scarcely pays the champagne and cigar bills of the annual canvass to secure the votes of the members, the Governor asserts that "there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich." He also plainly intimates that these fortunes are acquired by the "unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that *dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude.*" If the Governor possesses positive information which justifies this assertion, we trust he will act upon it fearlessly. The public have a right to know all that can be truly told in regard to the management of their funds. Even the officials at Harrisburg should begin to have a faint glimmering of the fact, universally recognized elsewhere, that the enrichment of Treasurers, their favorites, and their Legislative supporters, is not the chief end for which taxes are collected. And if these officials resort to practices which, in the language of the Governor, are "positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude," or, in plainer English, which subject them to incarceration in the Penitentiary, we hope the day is not far distant when the people will cease to be so powerless at their own Capitol as to have no champion honest, bold, and faithful enough to prosecute their corrupt betrayers, and to place a whip in every honest hand to lash the rascals through the land.

As an illustration of the prevailing system, our Harrisburg correspondent telegraphed us yesterday that, although there is a nominal balance in the Treasury of nearly one million and a half of dollars, and although the people pay roundly in the increased cost of interest on the debt for the retention of this balance, the State Treasurer, or one of his officials, recently begged for time for the payment of two-fifths of an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars due to the State Lunatic Asylum. If he had not under immediate command, out of $1,500,000, funds to pay $10,000, it is high time the people should be informed what disposition was made of the other $1,490,000. Cash or *bona fide* bank balances being, according to this rumor, not under his control, how was this sum represented? Did it consist, in part, merely of the *due bills* of influential politicians or the notes of speculators? If so, the people of Pennsylvania may expect such a loose system to end, sooner or later, where it has ended in other States, and to find themselves subjected, not merely to a continuous loss of interest through a series of years, but finally to the loss of a large portion of the principal which is handled in this dangerous and dishonest manner.

But the pecuniary losses and dangers involved in the present method of managing the moneys of the State are not the worst evils of the system. The scenes connected with the nomination and election of a Treasurer are justly characterized by the Governor as "a disgraceful scramble," involving "political and moral debauchery," the disgrace of the Legislature, and the "indignation and shame" of the people. As the control of the State funds is put up for sale, with the understanding that the purchase money is to be paid for eventually out of what should be the sacred hoard of the taxpayers, a precedent of corruption is established at the very outset of each session, and even members who are honestly disposed are forced to the conclusion that the whole atmosphere at Harrisburg is too hopelessly polluted to make honesty and reform possible.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The New York Democracy are true to their record. One of the very first acts of which they have been guilty, now that they have obtained control of both branches of the State Legislature, is the passage by both houses of a resolution withdrawing the consent of the State to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. It will be remembered that resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment were passed by both houses of the last Legislature; but, through some unaccountable oversight, the result was not ordered to be communicated to the State Department at Washington. Last summer, however, Assistant Secretary of State Davis wrote to Governor Hoffman requesting him to communicate to the department the action of the Legislature of New York on the amendment. With this request the Governor graciously complied by forwarding to the capital copies of the record, and the Democratic organs of New York found no fault with him for so doing, arguing, and with much force, that the notice of the ratification thus obtained was of no official weight, and that the Governor had merely communicated it as a matter of information, without the authority to do so which alone could make it binding upon the State. And now the resolutions of ratification have been repealed out and out, and it becomes a very grave constitutional question as to whether or not the State of New York can be held to have given her assent to the amendment. The Democracy, true to its nigger-hating proclivities, and wedded to inequality and oppression in every conceivable form, will insist that New York has not ratified the amendment. But even if this view should prevail, the ultimate success of the amendment may be regarded as certain. Tammany Hall, fortunately for the country, has not yet extended its sway from Maine to Texas, and the American people, as a whole, are not disposed to deny to the colored race the rights which simple justice and common decency award them.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Recent advices from England show that the Irish land difficulty has within the last week or two assumed an unexpected magnitude and gravity. The Protestant element, which, as we asserted a few days ago, was the real complainant in this suit, has at last openly declared itself in favor not only of tenant right, but of erecting Ireland into a separate nation, whose subjection to England should be only nominal. The Orangemen in Ulster have given a distinct challenge to the Government to use force if it dares. The "Apprentices" of Derry came to an open conflict with the authorities while contesting their right to carry a crimson flag in a tenant mass meeting, as commemorative of the old triumph of Protestantism in that city; while the Dublin conservatives have formally declared that nothing but a national legislature will save Ireland.

The English press, so long used to treat Ireland as though she were a fractious woman, and to hold Fenian threats in half amusement and half contempt, are both surprised and alarmed at this new phase of the question. The Protestant population have been so thoroughly identified with the government, that, by a strange oversight, the Milesian has been accepted as the peculiar representative of Ireland, the exponent of her character, demands, and real needs.

It is a popular error, into which, by the way, an esteemed correspondent of our own fell the other day. That "Ireland is Irish" does not necessarily prove that she is Catholic; still less that the land sold under the Encumbered Estates act to Irishmen fall into the hands of Fenian agitators.

In fact, despite the graver form which the land difficulty is assuming, and the consequent increased chances of success for the claimants, the Fenians and that part of the Irish nation which they represent are placed in but little better case than before, as is evident to any candid observer. In the claims of tenants against landlords for improvements given to land and subsequent right to purchase, there is a tangible injustice to be redressed, a matter upon which the common sense of Protestants in England and Ireland can be brought to bear, but which will assuredly be settled no sooner by the Milesian mode of argument—the occasional shooting of a landlord by priests or their emissaries. The tenant claim touches upon a vital question long at issue between landed proprietors and the laboring class in all parts of the United Kingdom. Lord Lichfield has already shown that should this stab once be given to the aristocratic power in Ireland, it would be fatal in its consequences to that of England. Even in the outer districts of Wales the people are awake to the fact that the tenantry of Ireland are fighting their battle for them, and it is a significant fact that the Welsh malcontents are represented by Mr. Richard, now a member of Parliament, but formerly a dissenting minister.

Yet even when justice is done, as undoubtedly it must be sooner or later, it will be regardless of the old hatred that fires the Fenian heart against the Sassenach, or their equally ancient claims to the estates wrested from them by "the proud invader." It is about as likely that the O'Mores and O'Neills will regain their land or revenge the wrongs of their forefathers as that the Delawares and Sioux will build their wigwams again in the streets of Philadelphia or Chicago. Nor, even should Ireland become a separate nation, is it probable that the weight of power so long resident in the Protestant part of the population will ever leave them. However they may unite with the Catholics now to serve a present purpose, the antagonism between them is deep and ineradicable, and in the struggle between races numbers will not insure power. It is the slow, persistent energy, the moderation and thrift of the colder-blooded that wins, despite all justice of old claims. There is a better chance anywhere in the world for the Milesian Irishman than in his "own green isle," where he is hampered on all sides by old hates and thraldom, and has been forced to prove himself so long the most generous, thriftless, and unlucky of men.

The Taxation of Farmers.—General Schenck, as chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is having a bout with Commissioner Delano on the subject of the taxation of farmers. Mr. Delano has decided that whenever a farmer attempts to sell his own produce he must pay the same tax for the privilege that is demanded from other dealers in like products. This construction of the law is regarded by General Schenck as a violent one, but Mr. Delano is such a stubborn specimen of official humanity that he cannot be persuaded to take the same view of the subject. Therefore General Schenck threatens to bring him to terms by introducing in the House a bill which shall specifically exempt our worthy agriculturists from all such annoyances, and, as the members from the country districts are largely in the majority in the House, and will rally to a man to the support of a measure which is calculated to strengthen their standing with their constituents, it is thought that the bill is sure of being passed. The fact that the burdens of taxation, as they are now regulated by law, bear less heavily on the farmers than on any other class of the population, will, of course, have but little weight in deciding the matter.

A Slim Chance for Graham.—Yesterday the House of Representatives at Hrrrisburg indulged in the farce of drawing by lot a committee to decide upon the merits of the contest over the right to represent one of the city districts which is pending between Messrs. Graham and Mooney. The latter, who is a Democrat, secured the certificate, but the former thinks that the people of the district intended it for him. "By some unusual chance," as we are informed in the regular report of the proceedings, "the committee which was drawn consisted of eight Democrats and but one Republican." Under these circumstances, Mr. Graham might as well return to Philadelphia, without any further waste of time or trouble. His chances of being awarded the seat are as slim as they could well be. He can, however, console himself with the reflection that, if the complexion of the committee had been decided by fate to be just the reverse of what it is, Mooney would have stood about as much of a chance as the man in the moon.

Lindsay Musz, we are told, has officiated in the capacity of usher to nineteen different Secretaries of the Navy, having been appointed to his position on the 15th of July, 1828, or two years before General Robeson, the present Secretary, was born. What a blessed thing for the country it would be if the great majority of our public servants could hold on to their positions for such a long-drawn-out term of years! To say nothing of the principle of honesty which would be fostered by such a tenure of office, the efficiency which would result from long familiarity with routine duties would be of incalculable benefit to the country. But the position of usher to the Secretary of the Navy is so very insignificant that no person ambitious of living at the expense of the people has thought it worth while to disturb the venerable Musz, and to his very insignificance in the official world alone does he owe his long incumbency of his humble office.

The Democracy of New Hampshire have been indulging in their usual pastime of holding a State Convention and placing in the field a ticket which is certain to encounter defeat. This time, however, their proceedings were enlivened by a protest from the Hon. Isaac Adams against the passage of resolutions declaring that all contracts, bonds, and securities should be taxed, and that debts not otherwise specified should be paid in currency. Against the adoption of this repudiation platform the Hon. Isaac Adams lifted his voice alone. Evidently the Hon. Isaac Adams was out of his appropriate sphere in a convention of New Hampshire Democrats. The amount of leaven is so very, very insignificant that we fear the whole Democratic loaf in New Hampshire is destined to spoil.

Beecher on the Auction Block.—Once a year the pious people of Plymouth Church are in the habit of converting their spacious temple into a grand auction room. The rivalry for the choice seats of the Beecher synagogue is so intense that in no other fashion can it be settled. We gave yesterday the result of the recent auction, and the sum realized footed up not less than $57,543, which was nearly $3000 more than last year's sale produced. Mr. Beecher will doubtless regard this substantial evidence of an increased longing to sit under his pious ministrations as an endorsement of the part taken by him in the Astor House bigamy; and doubtless he will be justified in so doing. But, then, as the old proverb hath it, there's no accounting for tastes.

A promising sign of reform was given by the action of the State Senate yesterday, on the motion to discontinue the publication of the *Daily Legislative Record*. This was amended by adding the words, "under the present contract," which means that the Senate is unwilling to continue to pay Bergner his present extortionate price for this publication. A faithful *Record* would, by maintaining a check upon the members, and holding them to a strict responsibility for their speeches and votes, prove a good investment to tax-payers. But there is no reason why they should be compelled to enrich the avaricious and unscrupulous present publisher by granting him extra compensation for his poor service.

Beware of Mexico.—A German settler in Mexico has addressed a letter to the Cologee *Gazette* as a warning to intending immigrants. An anonymous society, he says, has been established in Mexico for the purpose of inducing Europeans to settle in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, Chiapas, Tabacco, Tehuantepec, and Yucatan, and it has already published a prospectus, giving an inviting picture of the mineral wealth of those provinces and the advantages they offer for colonization. The truth is, says the correspondent, that these States are the most unhealthy in Mexico. "Fevers of all kinds prevail there more or less all the year round, and they are particularly fatal to Europeans." The food, too, is of a kind to which Europeans are not accustomed. There is no bread, potatoes, butter, or meat to be had except at enormous prices. Wheat or rye does not grow in that climate, and the only substitute for them is maize. The milk is of bad quality, and is only to be had in the rainy season, namely, for three or four months in the year. These disadvantages, added to the insecurity of life and property caused by endless revolutions, have reduced the settlers now in the country to misery and financial ruin.

A French paper has published a statistical table, compiled from official returns, of the average ages attained by members of different professions. The results were thus given:—Priests, 57·3 years; judges, 56·4; lawyers, 56·1; doctors, 56; professors, 55; bankers, 54·7; librarians, 50·5. The French journal is naturally surprised that the care and perusal of books should tend to shorten human life, and suggests that the cause must be found in the unwholesome nature of their contents. In England the average duration of life is higher than in France. Judges probably take precedence in longevity, but the clergy follow them very closely.

OBITUARY.

Hon. William L. Goggin.

The death of this prominent Virginian on the 4th instant is announced. He was born on May 31, 1807, in Bedford county, Virginia. He received his education and pursued the study of law in his native State, and was admitted to the bar in the town of Winchester in 1828. He was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1836. In 1839 he was first elected to the United States House of Representatives, and served as a member of that body, by successive re-elections, until March 3, 1849. He was Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices in the Twenty-ninth Congress, and in 1851 was one of the Board of Visitors to West Point, having been appointed by President Fillmore. In 1859 he ran as the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia, but was unsuccessful. His opponent was the notorious John Letcher, who was Governor at the time of the secession of that State. Since that time Mr. Goggin has been engaged only in the practice of law and in agricultural pursuits.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ WANAMAKER.

A N
A M
A K
E R

The low price at which we have been selling for the last few weeks will still prevail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Ours is the FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior in every way to all other Ready-made Clothing, and equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK of most Establishments, but in closing out our present stock we are selling as cheap as any house on either Market or Chesnut streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ARE ALL MARKED DOWN, and can be bought now at prices which would justify any one in laying in a stock for future use.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
10 26§ Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ YOUNG MARNARCHOR GRAND BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, BAL MASQUE, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1870. TICKETS, ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND ONE LADY, FIVE DOLLARS EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS, EACH ONE DOLLAR. FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES, NEWS STANDS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, AND OF 1 8 8 10 14 18 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

☞ REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, MR. C. C. TRACY, Of the New York Newsboys' Home, and MR. M. DUPUY, Of the Children's Aid Society of New York, will speak at the Meeting of the Newsboys' Home Association at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 10th inst. Admission free. 1 6 3t

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Festival of the Epiphany, Choral service, and sermon by the Rev. WILLIAM RUDDER, D. D., this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS. CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ., Will Lecture on the above subject at CONCERT HALL, On THURSDAY EVENING, January 6, 1870. To give proper expression to the melodies of the Irish Bards, MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF has kindly consented to appear. Cards of Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats to be had at J. L. Carncross & Co.'s, No. 6 North Eighth street; W. H. P. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel; C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; John R. Downing's Book Store, No. 139 S. Eighth street; and at John Trenwith's News Agency, No. 614 Chesnut street. 12 31 6t

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1 6 6t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend on their capital stock of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, clear of all tax. WILLIAM B. HILL, 1 5 2t§ Actuary.

☞ OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870. The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax, on demand. 1 5 5t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 10th instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE, 1 5 6t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are cautioned against purchasing or transferring two Promissory Notes drawn by A. T. MARKLEY to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated respectively December 10 and 21, 1869, for $200 and $300 at two and three months, the same having been lost or stolen on January 1, 1870, and payment of which has been stopped. A reward will be paid for their return to N. F. CAMPION, No. 113 S. FOURTH Street.] 1 5 3t

☞ THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWing Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, payable on and after the 5th instant. 1 4 6t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1869. The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. 12 30 1t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. 12 16 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. S. C. PALMER, 12 13 mth 9t Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SCHIETZ, 12 11 stuth13 Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of HORTICULTURAL HALL for the Election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7½ o'clock. 12 28 tuth2t

LOST.

$10 REWARD — LOST — WEDNESDAY Evening, January 5th, on Walnut street, between Nineteenth and Sixteenth, or on Sixteenth street, between Walnut and Pine, a SABLE FUR COLLAR. The above reward will be given for returning the same to No. 1426 PINE Street 1*

JOHN BLACK, BLACKSMITH, No. 12 FETTER Lane, East of Third street, above Arch street. Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 5 12t

IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT OUR IDEA OF

CLOSING OUT OUR

DRESS GOODS STOCK

BY THE

FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

WE HAVE MADE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE BALANCE OF THE GOODS.

Purchasers desirous of obtaining

GREAT BARGAINS

Are advised to examine the stock.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

1 5 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

SAIL ON! SAIL ON!

The sale goes on!

THE PEOPLE ARE ASTONISHED AT OUR LOW PRICES.

THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR CLOTHES GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE BEAUTY OF OUR FITS PLEASES ALL THE WEARERS.

THE VARIETY OF OUR STYLES MEETS EVERYBODY'S APPROBATION.

The continual question is,

"How can Rockhill & Wilson Sell their goods At such low prices?"

AND THE SALE GOES ON,
AND IT WILL GO ON
TILL ALL THE CLOTHES
ARE GONE OFF!

Reduction! Thirty Per Cent. On all Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 29trp PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends. Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3mdp

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's Commercial College,

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 1 6 thstu6tp

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES

11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED composing the firm of DALLETT & SON, Have this day established a house in New York city, under the title of DALLET, SONS & CO., For the transaction of a Shipping and General Commission business. Philadelphia, January 1, 1870.

H. C. DALLETT,
H. C. DALLETT, JR.,
JAMES DALLETT,
(Late of Dallett & Sazerac, New York),
1 1 6t SIMON POEY.

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER For 1870

HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY

JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,

From their New Office,

No. 16 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia,

Formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers.

This is the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work of the kind ever published in America.

Wholesale merchants, and all others interested, are invited to call and make a thorough and critical examination of its merits. Subscribers will be supplied with quality and despatch. 1 1 6t4p

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

"Sugared to Death."

Such is the fate of those who eat New York candy. This has been abundantly proved by recent investigations among the infants of Gotham by the Board of Health. Terra alba, or white earth, is extensively used instead of sugar. Gum drops teem with glue instead of gum arabic; and all sorts of chemical poisons are used in coloring sugar plums. Those who dare to swallow goodies in the face of these facts, do so at their own peril. The poisons are much cheaper than the genuine extracts. Peach flavors are obtained from fusil oil, and the taste of bitter almonds is derived from prussic acid. Nitric acid and rotten cheese taste like pineapple, and when you buy from cheap peddlers there is no knowing whether you are not committing involuntary suicide by swallowing indefinite quantities of Paris green.

John Real.

Judge Cardozo has granted a stay of all proceedings in the case of Real, so far as they might go towards the execution of the prisoner, until the Court of Appeals can hear and determine upon the new writ of error. The papers were filed in the Court of Appeals in Albany, Judge Garvin waiving formal notice of application for the writ. The counsel for the prisoner, ex-Judge Stuart, is confident he can save his client.

The Ball Season

gives every indication of being very brisk. This evening the first annual ball of the Lincoln Union comes off at Apollo Hall. To-morrow night the Americus Club holds a carnival at the Academy of Music. On next Monday the Dodds Express Employes Association holds forth at Apollo Hall. Then follow on the 12th, the Morton Commandery, No. 4, reception, Apollo Hall, and the M. T. Brennan Coterie at the Academy of Music; on the 13th, the Excelsior Musical Union, Masonic Hall, and La Coterie (second annual) masquerade ball at the Academy; on the 14th, Ocean Lodge, I. O. of O. F., Irving Hall, and Caledonia Club, Apollo Hall; 18th, Richard B. Conolly Association, Academy; 19th, Baxter Hop, Academy; 24th, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Academy; 25th, American Dramatic Fund; 26th, Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, Academy; February 3, Charity ball, Academy; February 4, Bellinasloe, social reception; February 9, French Opera ball; February 16, New York Firemen's Association ball; February 24, Liederkranz, Academy of Music. So you see that the season promises to be in no wise dull.

Judge Dowling as a Witness.

His Honor Judge Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, does not bear the reputation of being a very hard man—though he occasionally enjoys the credit of being a "hard customer." He has plenty of chords in *his* human heart, and they are fit for something better than to make clothes lines of. He is always prompt at the post of duty and enjoys reprimanding a police officer, who deserves jail, better than *re*manding back to it some broken-down offender. There are those among the guilty who do not dislike him, and more than one newsboy who has had his share of the world's hardships, owes to Justice Dowling's liberal pocket his first beginnings of success. Of a fine afternoon he may generally be seen sauntering down Broadway, dressed in very quiet black, and with nothing fierce about him but his moustache. But even then he is on the lookout for biz. On Tuesday, for instance, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he happened to be in the vicinity of Broadway and Tenth street, where at that hour of the day, when the weather is fine, there is generally a crowd. His judicial eyes espied a woman named Mary Ann Taylor, who has for many years been known to the police courts as an accomplished pickpocket. He saw one of Mistress Taylor's hands dive into the pocket of a well-spectacled old lady who had just come out of Stewart's, laden with the trophies of shopping. He saw her take thence a bursting pocket-book and conceal it in her muff. He asked the old lady what she had lost. The old lady instantly replied that she had lost her spectacles. (N. B.—She was looking through them at the time!) Justice Dowling pointed out to the Aged P. this little discrepancy, when she immediately recollected her pocket-book, whereupon Miss Taylor was marched off to the station-house for the sixty-seventh time, and Justice Dowling handed in his lucid statement next morning. Being a constitutionally bashful man, he was very backward about kissing the book, and objected for a long time to taking the oath, on the ground that he never took anything. That was a fib, though; for he likes a good Jamaica sour as well as the best temperance lecturer that was ever floored by cold water.

Beecher's Annual Benefit

came off on Tuesday evening in Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher beaming with the recollection of a successful spiritual season. Few men get better paid for saving souls than the brother of the author of "The True Story" does. It may significantly be said of him that he has a brilliant career before him; for does not Scripture teach that they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever? To be sure he gets well paid for it, but let us give him credit for much of that kind of labor for which no money ever pays. And why should we carp at him for turning the house of God into one of merchandise? Is not life one big auction, and cannot it be perpetually said of souls that they are "going—going—gone?" I believe you. It is one of Mr. Beecher's ambitions to round his character out, and perhaps in this effort after rotundity his spiritual nature has become a little too "earthy," and consequently a little flat at the poles. A love of the secular has become tangent to its spheriodal sanctity, and somewhat impaired its godly globularity. Yet if I could afford it, I should buy a pew in his church, for the mere sake of escaping the pious inanities of other preachers.

Our Hindoo Visitors.

Messrs. Mooljie Thackersey and Toolsidas Jadaljie, our visitors from Hindostan, have just returned to this city from their Western tour. The secret of pronouncing their names was confided to me on their first arrival, but it is a secret which I have never revealed, from lingual inability to do so. While West they remained for a time in Indiana, in order to find out how the old divorce laws looked when they were repealed. They say they found no place so homelike and comfortable as New York. Everywhere else they were charged so much, but here they could have excellent accommodations and first-class attendance at a ridiculously low figure. Mr. Mooljie Thackersey told me he thought Girard College a much handsomer building than the Tombs, and Mr. Toolsidas Jadaljie said he thought our new Court House here not fit to be mentioned beside the old State House in Philadelphia. I found out that he thought Charles Sumner was our best lecturer, because Sumner has lately been lecturing on "Caste," an institution that is becoming extinct among the Brahmins.

Our Charities and Corrections.

During the year 1870 we expect in this city to spend about $1,230,000 on our public charitable institutions. We spent very nearly that amount last year.

Amusements.

Little Em'ly still remains the attraction at Niblo's. The New York *Leader*, of the 1st instant, says of Mr. L. R. Shewell and Mr. F. C. Bangs:—"To Mr. L. R. Shewell, as 'Daniel Peggoty,' and Mr. F. C. Bangs, as 'Ham,' belong the honors of the play. Better character acting is seldom seen on any stage. To estimate the degree of perfection these actors have reached in the presentation of these parts, we must consider the vast amount of almost sickening sentiment and moral which they are compelled to utter, which would be quite ridiculous if entrusted to inferior actors. These men are more than mere actors—they are artists; and hence their representations of the two characters are genuinely good, truthful, touching, and elicit the heartiest sympathy, as well as applause, from appreciative audiences."

I am writing too near mail time to say more of Booth's "Hamlet," as performed last night, than that the scenic presentation was nearer perfection than anything yet seen here.

Newspaper gossip has it that a new play to be produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, is from the pens of two well-known Quaker City journalists. Is that so? I congratulate 'em, and Philadelphia, too.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"William Tell" by the Italian Troupe.

The fame of the new tenor and the performance of Rossini's masterpiece attracted an immense audience to the Academy of Music, and the applause, if less boisterous than on Monday evening, was equally appreciative, and Signor Lefranc confirmed his reputation as one of the very finest tenors that has ever been heard in our beautiful opera house. The great range of his voice is very far indeed from being its only or even its chief merit. It lacks something of the liquid sweetness of Brignoli, but in its sympathetic qualities and power of expression it is very far superior to any tenor now before the public. The *role* of "Arnoldo" is one that is calculated to show the real qualities of Signor Lefranc's voice much more than the one he assumed on Monday evening. It is a *role* that tenors usually shrink from on account of its exactions, and it was a sufficient demonstration of Signor Lefranc's power for him to conquer all the difficulties with an absence of effort that made them cease to appear difficulties.

William Tell is Rossini's last and greatest opera. Upon it he bestowed all his genius and all his culture, and it is certainly the most perfect work of the purely Italian school that now keeps the stage. The libretto is based upon Schiller's great drama, and the composer has expressed the theme in melodies that will endure as long as the lyric drama maintains its hold upon the public taste. It is to be regretted that this fine work should be so seldom represented, but the requirements for a successful performance are so many that it is not to be wondered at that managers should hesitate to produce it. The performance last night was meritorious, without attaining to a high standard of excellence. Signor Reyna sang the *role* of "William Tell" with good dramatic expression, and made a more favorable impression than he did on Monday evening. Mad'lle Pauline Canissa, who has improved both in voice and appearance since she was last here, gave a satisfactory representation of "Matilda," and in the duet with "Arnoldo," in the second act, she was heard with excellent effect. The other parts were creditably sustained, and the chorus and orchestra were reasonably good.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *Lucrezia Borgia* will be performed, with Signor Ronconi as "Duke Alphonso."

Il Ballo in Maschera is announced for to-morrow, with bignor Lefranc and Madame Briol in the cast.

AT THE CHESNUT *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, will be repeated this evening.

We understand that Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will shortly appear at this theatre.

AT THE WALNUT the exciting military drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase* and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an interesting minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt cork attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some of their most marvellous feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.—Charles W. Brooke, Esq., will deliver his lecture on the above subject at Concert Hall this evening, and a more than usually interesting discourse may be expected. Mr. Brooke will give selections from Clarence Mangan, Thomas Davis, Fontenoy, and other Irish bards, with appreciative comments on the qualities of Irish poetry and music. Mr. Brooke has made a special study of this subject; and with his fine oratorical powers, the public may expect something much superior to the efforts of ordinary lecturers. During the evening Madame Josephine Schimpf will sing several Irish ballads.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee on Saturday at Musical Fund Hall.

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A NEW, EXTENSIVE and well lighted art gallery has been established at No. 1117 Chesnut street, by the well-known auctioneer, Mr. B. Scott, Jr. This gentleman within the past few years has rendered himself famous amongst the lovers of all that is beautiful in art, and through his activity and business enterprise has taken a stand amongst the foremost of our art collectors. His old establishment, although considered at one time more than amply sufficient for the purposes intended, was found of late entirely inadequate; hence his removal to No. 1117. The building is four stories in height, has a fine frontage, and is excellently lighted. The art gallery, as heretofore, will form the principal feature. It is one hundred and fifty feet deep, fitted up especially for adaptibility to the purpose intended, and is in every way a model of neatness and perfection. The remainder of the building will be devoted to general auction purposes, where our readers can at all times find a large temporary stock from which to make selections of goods of all kinds and descriptions.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.—W. H. Carryl, formerly of No. 719 Chesnut street, has resumed the Curtain Business with his sons, at No. 733 Chesnut street. They invite attention to their stock of Curtain Materials and Railroad Supplies.

THE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS at Scott's Art Gallery will commence this and continue to-morrow evening. There are one hundred and fifty-six in the catalogue, to be sold without the least reserve.

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NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

HANIFAN—HORNE.—In New York, on Tuesday evening, December 28, by the Rev. George Gurieneli, Mr. GEORGE M. HANIFAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss KATE E. HORNE, of New York city.

ROACH—THOMAS.—On the 4th of January, 1870, at the Cathedral, by the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, Mr. JOSEPH CHANDLER ROACH to Miss MARY ZEMA THOMAS, daughter of the late John G. Thomas.

THEODORIAN—BOURRIER.—On the 1st of January, 1870, at No. 605 Washington avenue, by Rev. Samuel J. Burborow, Mr. ZOHRAP K. THEODORIAN, from New York city, native of Constantinople, Turkey, to Miss ALICE E. BOURRIER, of Philadelphia, Pa., native of France.

WATKINS—McDANIEL.—On the 3d of January, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., W. L. WATKINS, of New York, to Miss MARY E. McDANIEL, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

SEARLES.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ANN CHRISTY, wife of James Searles, and daughter of the late Frederick and Christiana Baldt, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 7, Order of Lady Masons; also, Wreath of Friendship Association, No. 17, Independent Order of Philozatheans; also, the Adah Conclave, No. 3, of the United Order of Daughters of Malta; also, the Chandler Female Beneficial Society; and the Second Female Beneficial Society, and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1122 Savery street, Eighteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon, January 9, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

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THE TREASURY AND THE TAXPAYERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have no disposition to take from the Secretary of the Treasury any of the credit he is entitled to for what he has already accomplished in reducing the debt. We have steadily sustained his efforts in this direction, and have applauded the vigor and honesty which have enabled him to pay off so large an amount during his brief term of office. This praise, however, has been predicated in part upon the requirements of the Sinking Fund law, and in part upon the fact that a fiscal system for which he is not responsible has placed him in possession of a large surplus revenue. It was his duty to dispose of this surplus in some way, and its application to the redemption of bonds has enabled him to confer upon the country certain substantial benefits.

The question now is—not whether Mr. Boutwell's course has been right or wrong, but whether it is just or expedient to continue the taxation which made that course possible. We have nothing but praise for his use of the means which the revenue placed at his disposal; but when he proposes to maintain this revenue at its present rate solely that he may continue the reduction of an indebtedness not yet matured, we think it proper to remind him that the time is not propitious for the cultivation of theories, or the promotion of pet projects, and that the people expect—and have a right to expect—that the surplus shall hereafter inure to their benefit as taxpayers. Between the judicious application of a realized surplus, and the continuance of oppressive taxation solely with a view to the acquisition of a large surplus, there is an essential difference. It is the latter purpose which now challenges public attention.

The plea is, that by keeping up the present surplus and applying it to the payment of unmatured debt, the Government will be enabled to fund the bulk of the remaining debt at a lower rate of interest. Of those who persistently urge this excuse, not one has condescended to explain on what ground the holder of a six per cent. bond may be expected voluntarily to exchange it for a four per cent. There must be compulsion of some sort or the conversion will not be made. Senator Sherman saw this when he suggested that the bondholders should be made to understand that a refusal to exchange might be followed by the redemption of the bonds in depreciated greenbacks instead of coin. Others, more cautious, have contended that there can be no funding at a lower rate of interest until the Government is enabled, by resumption, to offer gold for the six per cents as the alternative of a four per cent. security. We are convinced that resumption must precede funding; and as resumption is a work of time—we apprehend of years—we have protested against the continuance of taxation for the promotion of an object which is distant and indefinite in its distance. There would be some reason in a proposal to prolong the present burdens another year, if there were any guarantee that at the end of that period funding might be effected. But there is no such guarantee and there can be none. On the contrary, since resumption is a necessary preliminary to funding, and since resumption itself is a comparatively remote contingency, the proposal to perpetuate exhaustive taxation lacks the only plausible pretense that has been invented in its behalf.

There is a necessity which the advocates of immediate resumption and the believers in the possibility of funding both overlook. The necessity in question is relief to the taxpayers. "Get back quickly to specie payments," sounds well enough. "Fund the debt," sounds not amiss. But these suggestions become as nothing before the demand for reduced taxation. "Reduce the taxes!" That is the people's cry; a cry not raised by demagogues or echoed by charlatans, but one that originates in the actual wants of the community—in the condition of its trade and industry, in the struggle of both for existence, and in the hardships entailed upon both by the present rate of taxation. The *Tribune* may point daily, if it so choose, to the "glory" incident to the payment of indebtedness not due. The taxpayers do not value that kind of glory—they want relief. They don't care about great benefits in the uncertain future. They heed most their sufferings from taxation as it is, and they insist that *that* shall be diminished before aught be done towards the solution of other problems.

The demand is rendered the more emphatic and the more equitable by the gradual approach to specie payments and the necessity of adjusting things before that result be reached. The *Tribune* characterizes the remarks that while "values are falling taxes remain the same" as "sheer effrontery." It is in the main fact, nevertheless. And if resumption be brought about without revision and reduction of taxes as a preliminary, the people will not be able to pay them. This, too, may be "sheer effrontery," but it also is as near akin to fact as anything in the future can be. For taxes undiminished in amount, with the values of labor and of all products diminished by resumption, would be practically increased taxation—and that at a time when every interest would be sorely tried.

PARTY ORGANS HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

The London *Times*, in noticing the recent death of the London *Star* and *Morning Herald*, attributes it to the fact that they were party organs. The *Star* was the organ of the extreme Liberals, of which John Bright was the acknowledged leader, and never attained any pecuniary prosperity. The *Morning Herald* was a high Tory organ, and attracted the notice of Americans during our late war by its advocacy of the cause of the Confederate States as against that of the United States. What the *Times* says may be true, for the manœuvres of leading British politicians frequently involve such changes of front that a party sometimes finds itself advocating a policy on one day which it had strenuously opposed the day before. A comparatively recent example of this was furnished by Mr. Disraeli, who, when last he was Prime Minister, introduced measures of far more liberal character than his opponents (the Liberals) had dared present. Of course, his party (the Tories) supported him, though right in the teeth of its previously pronounced policy.

But it is, doubtless, on higher grounds that the *Times* sounds the knell of party organs, and its words have an application to such papers in this country as well as to its contemporaries in England. It is true that the day for blind party organs in the United States is passed. And by this term we mean to designate those papers which so implicitly follow in the wake of their party—approving everything said or done by its representatives and condemning everything said or done by its opponents—that the readers know in advance precisely what course it will take in reference to any and every public measure. It is in the highest degree creditable to the American people that it eschews such journals and gives its support to those which have opinions of their own, irrespective of any political party or any political leaders.

There is a sense, however, in which party organs are and will continue to be a necessity in this country. Political parties there always will be, and voters will range themselves with the one whose professions most nearly accord with their own views. So, too, there will be newspapers which will advocate the cause of each party, and thus represent a certain phase of public opinion. But the journal which is blind to the faults of its own party, as well as to the merits of the opposing party, is not the one which commends itself to the average American. There is beneath all the partisanship of our people an innate sense of justice that is quick to respond to any attempt at fairness in a public journal. This fact the leading papers in the country perceive, so that now, in place of the old slang-whanging partisan organs that used to flourish so extensively, there is a large and growing class of journals which exercise the right to judge impartially of the acts of either party, though in the main advocating the claims of one of them. Several such papers we could name, but the public is too familiar with them to require it. They are the most influential and most prosperous papers in the country, and will continue to advance in prosperity so long as they maintain their present course. On the other hand, the blind party organs (of which there are still too many) are struggling for existence and are doomed to the fate of the London *Star* and the *Morning Herald*, unless they follow the example of their wiser contemporaries. It is a cherished dream of many persons that the acme of perfection in a newspaper would be neutrality in party matters. This dream is an idle one. So long as public measures can be adopted only by means of organized political parties, and so long as voters will side with one or other of these parties, just so long will party journals be a necessity; but these journals will obtain influence in inverse ratio to their blind adherence to party. They must be independent, but not neutral.

FRENCH POLITICS.

From the Boston Traveller.

The condition of affairs in France is an apt practical commentary on French politics. Napoleon III, having made up his mind to abandon that system of personal government which he had pursued for almost eighteen years—if we count from the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851—seems determined to give the constitutional system a full and fair trial; and that under circumstances and conditions which will not leave its votaries any ground for reasonable or unreasonable complaint or criticism. That they do complain of and criticise his course is clear, even from the meagre accounts of their words and their deeds that we obtain through the telegraphic despatches; but that does not prove that their language and their action are reasonable—or that they are even what could be called unreasonable; for, generally speaking, the tongues and the pens and the hands of French politicians are so employed as to convey a very vivid impression that their owners are as mad as hares are reputed to be in March. There are but one or two instances in French history of the existence of political parties that should not have been sent to Charenton, to promote the safety of the French Empire, republic, or kingdom—Charenton having been for more than a century the seat of the French Bedlam. Insanity is the exception with the political parties of England and the United States, and sanity the rule. Twice, perhaps (in 1840 and in 1860), have parties gone mad in this country; and four or five times have English parties so acted as to be compelled to put in the plea of insanity in bar of the judgment of history. But even when most crazy, English and American parties have not so borne themselves as to leave the impression on the mind of the sane observers of their affliction that they were hopelessly mad. Remission might speedily come, and that would be followed by cure, and then a long period of health would set in. With French parties the case is very different. Insanity is with them the long rule, and sanity the rare exception. Trace them back through almost six centuries—from the time of Napoleon III to Philip-Augustus, in whose reign France, as we moderns understand the name, began to exist—and you will find them, with very few exceptions, as mad as madness could make them, and thus making of the French world "a mad world, my masters!" Imperialists and Republicans, Orleanists and Legitimists, White Terrorists and Red Terrorists, Constitutionalists and Royalists, Jacobins and Thermidorians, Hebertists and Cordeliers, Girondins and Feuillans, Parliamentarians and Absolutists, Jansenists (Port Royalists) and Jesuits, Mazarinists and Frondeurs, Huguenots and Leaguers, Burgundians and Armagnacs, Nobles and Jacques, Albigenses and Romanists, and so on, down far into the crusading ages—read the history of these French parties, or rather factions, and you are to be excused if you come to the conclusion that you are perusing the annals of Charenton, compiled by a faithful, an impartial, and a conscientious editor. The exceptions are so few that we think it is tolerably safe to say that the Politiques of the sixteenth century formed almost the only really sane *party* ever known in "the pleasant land of France," where men are addicted to such very unpleasant proceedings in politics. Sane politicians are not unknown, and never have been unknown, among the French, but sound-minded parties are all but unknown to that lively and polished people, who claim to be, and not altogether unreasonably on some grounds, the first of existing races; and in no other country are political leaders so often led as they are in France, where the many-headed many control the clear-headed few. There is hardly a religious or a political excess mentioned in French history—and that history is full of instances of excesses perpetrated in the names of religion and politics—that was not the work of mobs, calling themselves the people. The horrors of both terrors, white as well as red, were the work of the rabble, not of their leaders, most of whom would have been glad to spare blood; and it is all but certain that Robespierre's fall was owing as much to his desire to put an end to butchery as to all the evil of which he was guilty. That his overthrow was followed by a reaction against the terror was due to accident, not to design. Danton and his friends had fallen—had "sneezed in the sack"—because they had sought to lessen the requisitions that were made upon the executioners and their overworked assistants. So it has been throughout the entire career of France, no party being satisfied with victory over its rival, but thinking itself badly used if not allowed to enjoy the luxury of exterminating it—thus justifying the bitter remark of that veteran politician and historian, M. Guizot, that in French political warfare the vanquished are as the dead.

CROWN JEWELS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

King Victor of Italy is a prudent man. He has forbidden the Duke of Genoa to accept that dangerous piece of jewelry, the Spanish crown. Though forestalled in this action by the stripling Duke's mother and her husband, the Marquis Rapallo, the gentleman King claims the supreme right to dispose of Italian princes. All of them are now agreed, if the cable reports unerringly, not to touch the fatal crown. Consequently there is another crisis in the desperate fortunes of Spain, and Marshal Prim, with his Ministry, is said to have resigned from the Government, which is to say, in other words, that the Government has resigned from itself. This happens when the Treasury of Spain is in an exhausted condition, and while Democratic papers in Madrid can afford to complain of the horrors of the Cuban war, and ask for the cessation of a vain crusade. Meanwhile, the inevitable Montpensier is announced on hand as always, like that sempiternal blacking of which we have more than once read. The crown of Spain, of which Isabella is charged with having stolen the jewels, is once more rejected in the market, and is about to be set aside by the auctioneer. Who bids? Can Montpensier buy it, or will Marshal Prim accept the Republic in its stead?

It is a grievous and disreputable crown. Most of its jewels are gone, so that it would be a real saving to Spain not to have a king, and so avoid the expense of getting a new one. Minister Figuerola, who takes care of a treasury which a democratic newspaper of Madrid declares is almost bankrupt, has been provoked to charge upon the ex-Queens Christina and Isabella the robbery of about $4,000,000 worth of jewels belonging to the Crown. Ex-Queen Christina implores the Minister of Finance to consent to become a private citizen, in order that she may prosecute him. Ex-Queen Isabella also rejects, and we presume indignantly, the application to her of what her ex-Minister Canovas calls the ignominous epithet of thief; and her daughter's recent distresses, which have been brought to the notice of the French public through a court, show that the want of these jewels is more apparent than the possession of them. Minister Figuerola promises, however, convincing proof of the high crime of Crown robbery; and as the jewel reputation has been lost by one or both of the ex-Queens, many Spaniards will venture to believe that they have stolen others.

This theft, a royal one in every respect, suggests curious reflections upon the state of public virtue in Spain. Queen Isabella may have stolen jewels, but that was not a circumstance to her habit of squandering Spanish money. Her ministers were not guilty of violent theft, but it is notorious that they robbed their country of revenues. Her generals were not bandits, but somehow Spain has suffered from them. Then, too, if the Queen could pilfer in Madrid, what might not her favorites have done in Cuba? These inquiries have very wide ramifications, and would tend inevitably to raise up doubts not only of the modesty with which Spanish officials steal in Cuba, but of the honesty with which they bleed their country in Spain.

There is a kind of possession which is as bad as robbery. This was the case when Isabella wore the crown, with all its jewels, and gambled away one by one those fine gems of public credit and integrity, and that public honor whose price is above rubies. This was the case, too, when the Spaniards insisted on retaining the island which they poetically call "the gem of the Antilles," and "one of the brightest jewels in the Crown of Spain." The Cuban gem is a fatal one to Spain, and more safely belongs to its natural owners. But the gipsy of nations, who cries out for her missing baubles, and clutches at this one, will not, cannot see that a greater theft than Isabella's is the stealing of liberty from millions of whites and blacks.

THE DEISTICAL COUNCIL IN NAPLES—UNITED ITALY AS IT IS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By special letter from Naples we have the third day's proceedings of the members of the Deistical Council assembled in that city, with the resolutions which were adopted by them preparatory to the adjournment of the body. In previous communications from the same pen we have already detailed the inauguration of the meeting and its preliminaries. We now present its platform and results. The exhibit is a strange one, coming as it does from a classic, educated, and at one time over pious land, to be read by Americans in the full light of the civilization and common school education of the nineteenth century.

The Council in Naples was called ostensibly in opposition or by way of a free-thinking contrast to the Œcumenical Council in Rome, but, as will be seen, the representatives hurried on with such rapidity of thought that they almost immediately lost sight of the very reverend and aged gentleman who claims to be the visible vicegerent of God on earth, and soared far away over his head to assail and defy the heavenly enthronement. There were Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, and Englishmen; so that the war notes went forth in a chorus of almost Babelic utterances. It was young Italy and old and young France, with a decrepit assumption of mediæval Britain, in what appears to us a poor plagiarism of Voltaire and a miserable imitation of Robespierre, lacking the genius of the one and the personal courage of the other, and with the Goddess of Reason behind the scenes. "War to the death with God," "war to religion and the princes," were the short and sententious utterances with which the doctrine of woman's rights and the more subtle essentials of many of the modern isms which have crept so silently into the midst of our own population in many places were proclaimed. The promulgation of a general proclamation of atheism was advocated, and finally, as we are told in conclusion, "many illustrious atheists gathered at the table, not to protest against the Œcumenical Council, but to combat God."

Unhappy Italy! In her pursuit of union and consolidation has she evolved only the elements of governmental disunion and social anarchy? Loosing herself voluntarily and by violence from a recognized centre of discipline and order, is she really incapable of walking alone in decency before the nations, or has she fallen from the path of rectitude merely in temporary *lapsus* in consequence of an unadvised adoption of a new code of morals—one which bears such fruit as was lately seen in the palace near Florence during the moribund marriage of her death-sick king? In that instance it was free love and a marriage, to-day it is Deism and "war on God." We regret all this sincerely. It is to be lamented for the sake of Italy, her morals, her government, and her finance, for the sake of France and for the sake of Germany. Our special writers in Paris have told and tell of Traupmann; from Germany we have news of the murderer of a clergyman, who, as he informed the judge, was convinced at nineteen years of age that "there is no God, that it was all a fable," and even worse. Among ourselves we have murders, family butcheries, assassinations, the knife, socialism, clerical sentimentalism, free love and death-bed marriages. What is the reason? Is it from an unrestrained license of preaching and teaching? Shall we have a moral reaction and repentance, or a complete dissolution of the bonds of society?

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is said that Mr. Secretary Fish has communicated to the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs the papers relating to the celebrated note which General Sickles presented to the Spanish Government in September last, in compliance with orders from Washington, and then withdrew again in compliance with similar orders. These papers were not included among the documents on the Cuban question submitted to Congress in consequence of a resolution calling for them; but it seems that the Senate's Committee has required them, and that they have been furnished. Mr. Fish, however, enjoins entire secrecy upon the committee. He does not wish the people to know what these papers contain. He thinks it is proper for the rulers of this republic to manage the affairs of their constituents just as monarchs manage theirs, treating their subjects as of no account.

We dare say that there is good reason why Mr. Fish should desire to keep the papers in question from publicity. They cannot be creditable to him or to the President, or indeed to anybody, unless it be Mr. Sidney Webster, his son-in-law, Spain's hired advocate. The note of General Sickles, the reply of the Spanish Government, the second note of Sickles, humbly withdrawing the first, are all things which the American people would not be displeased with if they should see them. What if it should appear—and we have good reason for believing that the papers, if published in full, would show it—that the first note was humbly withdrawn because the Spanish Government threatened war if it was not withdrawn? Would a fact of that sort be grateful to the Yankee nation? Would it reconcile them to having a Secretary of State with his son-in-law under Spanish pay, while the father-in-law was negotiating with Spain upon matters vitally concerning our national interests and our national honor?

Secrecy is proper in diplomacy, as in everything else, while the business it deals with is still unfinished. But the business treated in the Sickles papers is completed. There is no reason for keeping them private any longer, except to cover up the shame which General Grant and Mr. Fish, under the guidance of Sidney Webster, have inflicted upon the country in their betrayal of the Cubans and their truckling to Prim and Serrano.

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Assets $2,350,000
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
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Cash Capital $300,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $519,379 28
DIRECTORS.
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This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

THE ASTRONOMY OF JOB.

Every one is familiar with the story of Galileo. It is a dark scene in the page of history. We are not about to repeat the account. Our object is simply to bring out a new point in Biblical criticism which recalls Galileo to mind. When the ecclesiastical tribunal, in 1633, condemned the Italian astronomer for maintaining propositions, in regard to the revolution of the earth, "philosophically false, erroneous in faith, and expressly contrary to Holy Scripture," and triumphantly pointed to the command of Joshua, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon; and the sun stood still and the moon stayed," the churchmen thought that the Ptolemaic system was as incontrovertible as the Aristotelian philosophy, and that both were in entire accordance with Scripture. They had been, years before, amazed and enraged by the letter of Galileo to the Abbe Castelli, written to prove that the Scriptures were not intended to teach us science and philosophy, and that it was equally difficult to reconcile the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems with expressions in the Bible. They little thought, however, that there was a passage in Scripture, written more than two hundred years before Joshua crossed the Jordan, in which the doctrine of the revolution of the earth upon its axis, taught by Galileo, is fully affirmed. Yet such is the case; and, had their eminences been as good Hebraists as they were priests and inquisitors, they would have known that the Lord, when He answered Job out of the storm, had distinctly declared it, and would not have "darkened counsel by words without knowledge."

Perhaps some of our readers will be not less surprised than the cardinals themselves would have been, to find that the old patriarch had received a revelation on astronomy. They may say that the science of the heavens was born in the pure atmosphere of the Orient, where the moons of Jupiter can be seen without the aid of the glass of Fiesole, and that it is not strange that the "greatest among the sons of the East" should be acquainted with the peculiar science of his native land; but they are not prepared to acknowledge that Job was in advance of Copernicus. He was so, however, as we propose to show to their satisfaction.

A few years since the Rev. Carteret Priaulx Carey, Incumbent of St. John's, Guernsey, published a "Translation of the Book of Job." It is in blank verse, amply illustrated by critical notes and a commentary. The work is but little known in this country, though it possesses great merit. We extract the following lines from the thirty-eighth chapter. They begin with the twelfth verse—a well-known passage in the English Bible:—

"Hast thou, since thy days, commanded the morning,
And caused the day-spring to know his place—
To take hold of the wings of the earth
That the wicked might be shaken out of it?
It turneth round like a seal of clay,
And things stand out as though in dress."

An examination of the original will satisfy any one moderately acquainted with Hebrew that Mr. Carey is correct. The words will not bear the rendering given them in the Anglican version. A verbal critique would be out of place here. The translation alludes to the turning round of the earth like a seal of clay. Both in Assyria and Egypt these clay seals are found. They are made in the form of a wheel, and have their designs wrought in relief upon the tire, and when used were rolled over the soft wax, or whatever was intended to take the impression. Thus the "objects," or designs, "stand out," and, as the seal rolls round, the revolution of the earth is declared and illustrated, and one remarkable agreement between science and Scripture is established conclusively.

In Galileo's time, had not a knowledge of Hebrew been limited to very few, and had not the ecclesiastics of that day, like too many of the clergy of our own time, contented themselves with such acquaintance with Holy Writ as may be obtained from versions, there would not have been enacted that dark scene which affords, in the punishment and retraction of Galileo, so triumphant an exhibition of the wickedness and weakness of man. "Human nature," says Sir David Brewster, "is here drawn in its darkest coloring; in surveying the melancholy picture, it is difficult to decide whether religion or philosophy has been most degraded. While we hear the presumptious priest pronouncing infallible the decrees of his own erring judgment, we see the high-minded philosopher abjuring the eternal and immutable truths which he has himself the glory of establishing."

We will add that they who make it a business to interpret Scripture should inform themselves in regard to the original languages in which Scripture was written, and should not be terrified at the developments of modern scholarship.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A WRITER in *Temple Bar*, in discussing "The Anatomy of Quarrelling," says:—"There is nothing more painful, or more astounding, to a reflective man than to look back over his life, and see how the necessary evils of existence have been added to and multiplied by artificial means. If we could only take the sum of the evils of any particular life, and separate those which might have been avoided by the exercise of a little prudence, or moderation, or common sense, we should be astonished at the small proportion that would remain. Of course, it is remarkably easy to be *ex post facto* wise; and some may doubt the advisability of a man's annoying himself by contemplating his bygone stupidity; but out of past errors may come future prudence, and a man who has proved to himself how great a mistake quarrelling is, may be determined to avoid thereafter so very profitless an indulgence. Quarrelling, as we shall endeavor to show, is almost invariably an indulgence, and therefore a thing which is avoidable. Nor is there any lot in life so fortunate and happy that quarrelling need be used as an alternative. Quarrelling, in short, is altogether and wholly a blunder. It wastes time, 'which is the stuff of life;' it destroys amicable sentiments that may have taken years to grow; it embitters one's own mind, vexes others, disturbs the system, and destroys digestion.

"'He was too happy to know anything of the passions,' wrote Savage Landor to one of his friends about Thomson the poet. There are some natures so harmoniously balanced as to be naturally averse to incidental and abnormal excitement. There are others, again, in a state of perpetual and sudden alternation, flying to extremes, especially in emotional directions. But the vast majority of people hover between those two poles, and, especially in the matter of quarrelling, abandon themselves pretty much to circumstances. Now, if it could only be well understood that quarrelling is, as we say, invariably a blunder, and that it is almost invariably avoidable, it is clear that a little precaution might remove to a great extent this trouble from life. It takes two to make a quarrel, and you may refuse to quarrel if you like. The longer you quarrel the more unlikely are you to convince your opponent that he is in the wrong. It is in the nature of quarrels that both disputants imagine that they are in the right. Recrimination never contains argument that has the least effect; and the only result of the quarrel is to waste a large portion of time in profitless irritation, and to injure one's health."

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Are now receiving an entire new stock of
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To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·20 A. M., 1·10 and 6·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·20 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply at

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·16 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·16 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 18th of January, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following TIMBER, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it is to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of bid, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given.

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 36 to 48 feet long, 16½ inches square—mast.
10 pieces Yellow Pine, 38 to 54 feet long, 17½ inches square—mast.
10 pieces Yellow Pine, 47 to 30 feet long, 14½ inches square—mast.
3 pieces Yellow Pine, 54 to 61 feet long, 19 inches square—topmast.
1 piece Yellow Pine, 58 feet long, 15 inches square—topmast.
2 pieces Yellow Pine, 57 feet long, 21 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.
3 pieces Yellow Pine, 60 feet long, 22 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.
5 pieces Yellow Pine, 45 to 48 feet long, 17 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 9 inches.
1 piece Yellow Pine, 55 feet long, 18 inches square—jibboom.
The eleven pieces for yards, tapering, to have the heart in the centre at ends.
To be of the best quality, fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine, which has not been tapped.
No more sapwood than one-eighth of the face will be received on each corner. Deductions will be made in the measurement for all sapwood, axe marks, and improper squaring.
To be free from cross-grains, shakes, large knots, or other defects. The butts and tops to be cut off to sound wood.
The actual length and size of each peice required can be obtained on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.
Blank forms for proposals at this office.
ROBERT PETTIT,
1 3 9t Paymaster United States Navy.

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Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·50 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Mediord.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·25, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·40, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Moger's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7¾, 8·10, 9·20, and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

List of the Prominent Railroad, Banking, and Insurance Companies, and the Dates at which their Annual Elections will be Held.

A perfect flood of corporation elections is close upon us, and for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested, by the ownership of stock and in other ways, in them, we give below a list of the different companies and the dates at which their elections will be held.

—On Monday, January 10, the following corporations will hold elections for directors and other officers:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 12 M., at No. 227 South Fourth street.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 1 P. M., at Broad and Washington avenue.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 12 M., at No. 407 Walnut street.

West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, 11 A. M., at West Chester.

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, 1 P. M., at No. 224 South Delaware avenue.

East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 12 M., at Reading.

Allentown Railroad Company, 10:30 A. M., at No. 227 South Fourth street.

Locberry Creek Railroad Company, 10 A. M., at No. 227 South Fourth street.

Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, 11 A. M., at No. 227 South Fourth street.

Pine Grove and Lebanon Railroad Company, 11 A. M., at No. 227 South Fourth street.

Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, 11 A. M. at 227 South Fourth street.

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, 1 P. M., at Sunbury.

Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company, 12 M., at No. 122 South Second street.

Enterprise Railroad Company, 11 A. M., at No. 407 Library street.

Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, 12 M., at No. 2459 Frankford road.

Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth Streets) Passenger Railway Company, 12 M., at No. 312 Berks street.

Empire (Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets) Passenger Railway Company, 10 A. M., at Twenty-third and Brown streets.

Union Passenger Railway Company, 10 A. M., at Twenty-third and Brown streets.

Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut Streets) Passenger Railway Company, 12 M., at Room 25 Philadelphia Exchange.

Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount (Arch, Race and Vine Streets) Passenger Railway Company, 2 P. M., at No. 2562 Callowhill street.

Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Passenger Railway Company, 11 A. M., at Columbia and Ridge avenues.

Girard College (Arch and Ridge Avenue) Passenger Railway Company, 12 M., at Columbia and Ridge avenues.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, 10 A. M., at Broad and Carpenter streets.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, 12 M., at No. 718 Sansom street.

Fame Insurance Company, 10 A. M., at No. 809 Chesnut street.

Spring Garden Insurance Company, 10 A. M., at Sixth and Wood streets.

Enterprise Insurance Company, 10 A. M., at No. 409 Walnut street.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, 10 A. M., at Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Building.

Union Mutual Insurance Company, 12 M., at Third and Walnut streets.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 12 M., at No. 701 Arch street.

—On Tuesday, January 11, the following corporations will hold their elections:—

First National Bank, 11 A. M.
Second National Bank (Frankford), 12 M.
Third National Bank, 12 M.
Fourth National Bank, 12 M.
Sixth National Bank, 11 A. M.
Seventh National Bank, 11 A. M.
Eighth National Bank, 11 A. M.
Central National Bank, 11 A. M.
Commonwealth National Bank, 10 A. M.
Corn Exchange National Bank, 10 A. M.
Kensington National Bank, 10 A. M.
National Bank of the Republic, 11 A. M.
Penn National Bank, 10 A. M.
Southwark National Bank, 10 A. M.
Provident Life and Trust Company, 10 A. M., at No. 111 South Fourth street.
Insurance Company of North America, 12 M., at No. 232 Walnut street.

—On Wednesday, January 12, elections will be held by the following corporations:—

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, 11 A. M.
Commercial National Bank, 11 A. M.
City National Bank, 10 A. M.
Mechanics' National Bank, 12 M.
Northern Liberties National Bank, 10 A. M.

—On Thursday, January 13, an election will be held by the
National Bank of Commerce, 10 A. M.

—On Monday, January 17, the following will hold elections:—

Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, 12 M., at No. 304 Walnut street.

Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, 12 M., at No. 110 South Fourth street.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD.

A New Railroad to New York City—Quick Time and Good Accommodations—Steel Rails, Iron Bridges, and No Crossings at Road Grade—An Enthusiastic Meeting of Capitalists in Favor of the New Enterprise.

A new and most important enterprise of the greatest interest to the citizens of Philadelphia has lately been inaugurated, of which fact but few of the members of our community are aware, and which none, probably, would expect. We are at last to have something definite in the shape of a new and quick route to New York, which end is to be attained by the construction of a totally independent line of railroad between that great city and our own.

The history of the enterprise is this:—Some time ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated the Philadelphia and Attleborough Railroad Company, empowering them to construct a railroad from Philadelphia, through Attleborough, in Bucks county, to the Delaware river.

At later dates several companies have been incorporated by the State of New Jersey, with authority to construct railroads through the counties of Mercer, Somerset, and Union in that State. These companies are authorized to connect their railroads; and by a recent survey of the several lines, the fact was ascertained that by means of these connections a line of railroad may be constructed between Philadelphia and New York, passing through a district of the greatest agricultural wealth, where no railroad facilities now exist. The new route will be shorter by several miles than that now in use between the two cities. The several companies have already entered into contracts by which the connections will be insured. The Attleborough Company has changed its name to the National Railroad Company. A new Board of Directors has been elected, and the project generally has a very business-like look.

A large meeting of those interested, as well as of some of the substantial farmers living along the line of the contemplated road, was held yesterday in the office of the National Railroad, in this city.

Mr. Henry Lewis, the new President, occupied the chair, and gave a short address. He spoke of the determination of the directors to build a railroad, which in construction and equipment would be second to none in this or any other country. It was to be a double track, of the best quality of steel rails, and ballasted heavily with stone; all the bridges were to be of iron, and highway and other railroad crossings were to be either above or below the grade of this line of rails. Every improvement for the safety or comfort of the travelling public should be adopted. With such a road, the running time would be equal to that of the best European roads. It was not thought too much to say that the time between Philadelphia and New York could be reduced to two hours.

Mr. Edward C. Knight, the new Treasurer, and Mr. A. S. Livington and Colonel Freese, of Trenton, N. J., also spoke in favor of the project.

District Attorney Gibbons made mention of the legal points involved, as regards the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He stated that two eminent legal gentlemen of Trenton had thoroughly examined the subject, and they declare that there is no difficulty in the way.

Subscriptions were received for five thousand shares of stock, and this was somewhat of a surprise to the projectors of the enterprise. The officers selected are all men of means, who are determined to carry the thing through, and in the very best manner. The members of the board could themselves subscribe for the entire stock and build the road.

The chief engineer is Mr. J. B. Culver, a gentleman thoroughly competent for the undertaking.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning, Sarah Cooper was arrested at twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, on suspicion of the larceny of a quantity of clothing, which she carried in a basket. She gave her residence on Front street below Vine, but a letter found her possession was directed to Sarah Shaw, Seventeenth and Carlton streets. The clothing is apparently new, and is supposed to have been stolen. Sarah will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE SCOTT LEGION.—The soldiers of the Mexican war and members of the Scott Legion who intend to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg will meet on Saturday evening next to make final arrangements. Governor Geary himself is a member of this association, having been a soldier in our war with Mexico.

DIRTY THOROUGHFARES.

The New Street Contractors and the Old Filthy Streets—The Immense Amount of Work that has been Done.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," is an old, time-worn adage, and if it be a true one, then verily sickness ought to prevail in this goodly city to an alarming extent. For the past two years our citizens have been hoping and longing for the arrival of the day when with truth it could be said, our streets are clean. Less than one year ago, when the Board of Health took in hand the business of disposing of the contracts for street cleansing, each congratulated the other that all would be well. But, alas! for human expectations, what had been considered bad was rendered worse, and the latter condition of the streets was tenfold more filthy than the former.

At the outset the contractors procured a few brooms and scrapers, and a squad of superannuated specimens of the *genus homo*, and for a week or two they nightly raised a dust; then they desisted, and left the raising of the same to the mild winds of summer, and the stronger ones of autumn. In one or two instances a hullabaloo was raised about the issuing of warrants to the contractors who had not fulfilled the terms of their agreements, but this, as the sequel showed, was merely for the purpose of throwing *dust* in the eyes of the public. The contractors received their cash, and all was well.

Towards the close of the year just passed, another hue and cry was raised, and it was boldly asserted that none of the old contractors would receive notice at the hands of the Board; but when the time for the awarding of the contracts arrived, and the names of the successful bidders were made public, it was found that four of the old contractors for cleaning the streets had received fresh contracts.

By the old rules of the Board, street cleaning and removal of ashes were made separate and distinct, there being eighteen street cleaning districts and nine ash districts. According to the new wrinkle there are now twenty-two districts in all, and the cleaning of streets and removal of offal, ashes, etc., are combined. The new list shows that out of the nine old contractors for the ash districts five have received new contracts. This, to the public eye, looks well, especially for the discretion of the Board.

The new contracts read:—"For cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together; also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals, embraced within the several districts named and described in specifications of said districts, all to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board."

A tramp yesterday showed that although some time has passed since the award of the contracts, but little or nothing has been done by the new or old parties. In some of the districts the ashes have been removed, and in one or two the dirt has been scraped into piles and there left. This is the case on Eighth street, from Vine to Chesnut, the district under the control of Daniel McNichols. At every few steps a pile of dirt is observable on each side of the street, and before night it will all, or at least a major portion of it, have alighted on the goods in the various surrounding stores, carried there by the freaks of the wind. Of course that will save cartage.

The High Constables visit their respective districts, which are subdivided as follows, daily:—

First, Second, and Third, High Constable Curley; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighteenth, High Constable Kelsh; Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth, High Constable Nutt; Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, High Constable Logan; Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, High Constable Dehaven; and report to the Mayor the condition of the streets.

This morning Mr. Curley reports that the greater portion of all the streets of his district are in a bad condition, more particularly Alaska, Otsego, Marion, Swanson, Cuba, Shippen, Front, South, Penn, Dock, Larkin, Water, Plum, Guilford, and all west of Broad street. Seventeenth street, from Carpenter to Washington, is covered with mud to the depth of two feet. On some of the main streets the dirt has been collected from the sides and piled up, whilst the gutters and the space between the rails of the passenger railways are left untouched.

Mr. Kelsh reports Market street, Darby road, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first street, and Haverford road as dirty. Chesnut street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street, has been cleaned, but the gutters and rail spaces are left in their old condition.

Mr. Nutt reports his streets as filthy, whilst Mr. Dehaven reports that he cannot find any streets in Manayunk at all. It is nothing but mud and filth on all sides, and the bed of the streets have passed entirely out of sight. This all looks exceedingly well for a beginning.

Again, now that the contracts have been all awarded, it has been suddenly discovered that difficulty will be experienced in the removal of offal, dead animals, etc., during the summer months, unless a special contract be made therefor. It is contended that the contractors will not be able to properly attend to this branch, and that, in order to secure the health of the city, a new contract must be awarded, and the city, through the Board of Health, will foot the bill. Why this was not discovered before we cannot say, and merely mention it now to show how the "cat jumps."

FIRES THIS MORNING—A LUMBER OFFICE AND STOREHOUSE DESTROYED—DAMAGE TO A GRAVEL-ROOFING ESTABLISHMENT.—About twenty minutes of one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in Shoemaker & Co's lumber office, No. 239 N. Broad street. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were soon on the ground, and to their efforts is due the saving of a considerable amount of property. The office was a one-story brick building, and is now a total wreck. In the yard was stored a vast amount of lumber, but fortunately the flames did not communicate with it. The entire loss will not exceed six hundred dollars.

Shortly after two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the storehouse of Charles Cummings & Co., manufacturers of glue, hide whips, leather, etc. The building is located at No. 48 Richmond street, and has a front of about thirty feet, and a depth of one hundred feet. It is of brick, and three stories in height. A portion of the structure was occupied by C. P. Williams & Co., leather dealers. The building was pretty well damaged, and its contents destroyed. The loss of C. P. Williams & Co. is not known. Cummings & Co. had on hand a stock valued at about $500. They owned the building, on which there is an insurance of $1000 in the Franklin Insurance Company.

Shortly before five o'clock this morning, Warren, Kirk & Co's gravel-roofing establishment, No. 24 Richmond street, near Cummings & Co.'s storehouse, caught fire, but the flames were subdued before any great damage had been done.

—LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—It is reported that Charlotte Cushman has been appointed city hangman.

—The extensive island known as Smith's, situated in the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, is, we are informed by telegraph, to be fortified.

—The annual stated meeting of the Jewish Hospital Association will be held on Sunday next.

—The night watchmen on Eighth street are leading the police into bad habits.

—President John S. Morton has invented a patent car brake.

—The weather is fine, the sun shines, and the dust blinds.

—M. Hall Stanton is well versed in parliamentary law.

—The police are undergoing daily drills.

—Our livery-stable men sigh for a snow.

—Governor Geary favors free Cuba.

—Our City Fathers meet to-day.

—The Schuylkill still flows on.

LARCENY OF GRAIN BAGS.—William Fisher (colored) had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning, upon the charge of the larceny of fourteen grain bags from Mr. Charles Stevenson, residing on German street. The stolen property, valued at about eleven dollars, was found in the possession of defendant. William was sent to prison in default of $600 bail.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.—The Mayor this morning issued licenses to the following named pawnbrokers:—

William Hamill, Andrew O'Kane, Henry A. Jones, John Livezey, Jr. & Co., Solomon L. Lynch, Dougherty & McKeon.

AS A MARK OF RESPECT, masters of Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish vessels in port will keep their flags at half-mast until after the burial of the late Captain Hansen, of the Norwegian barque Hertha.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Twenty-fourth Section organized on the 3d instant by the re-election of C. C. Pierson, President, and B. F. Stokes, Secretary.

THE EPIPHANY.

Ritualistic Pageant in New York—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Milnes.

A genuine novelty was afforded the New York ritualists last night at St. Alban's Church, in the shape of an eve-Epiphany celebration of solemn vespers. The ideal sought to be embodied by these nocturnal religious rites is the practice of "watching" in the churches on the vigils of festivals during the early ages of Christianity—a custom excised by modern thought during the past six centuries, and known only at present in cloisters modelled on abbeys like La Trappe and the Grand Chartreuse, in Chartreuse, in France, or that paradise of solitudes, Vallambrosa, in Italy. At eight o'clock, with conventional punctuality, the vesper bell rang out softly on the clear, frosty air, while simultaneously the sweet tones of a neat little organ called back the wandering thoughts of the devout assembled around the brilliantly lighted altar of the little rustic Gothic edifice.

"Solemn vespers" were ushered in by a long procession of youthful acolytes, clad in surplices and bearing lights; of members of the choir engaged in devout psalmody, and of priests habited also in snowy garments. A large cross was borne high aloft, and the Rev. Dr. Morell brought up the rear with devout step and downcast eyes, and wearing a white satin cope tastefully trimmed with red and gold fringe. The chanting was entoned in a style and measure which evidently affected the lugubrious solemnity of "Even Song," as heard in the majestic aisles of such cathedrals as Cologne or Aix-la-Chapelle. In the hymns, prayer, and anthems, the worshippers joined with evident devotion, and the bowing and other movements, emblematic of adoration, received most marked attention. No special devotional habit of thought was apparent in the prayers used; but one of the lessons read by the Rev. Mr. Downey, gave the Virgin Mother of the Redeemer much prominence.

A short sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Milnes, on the Epistle to the Romans, vii., 21, in which he pointed out the various services rendered by Christianity to the world, and for which it made so poor a return. He showed that Christianity was the parent of civilization; that its forces and motives gave birth to and nourished our present culture and refinement; that it preserved letters and the fine arts, and poured out blood freely in its terrible warfare with barbarism and the evil passions of men. Modern charitable institutions all had their birth in the bosom of the Church. He deplored, in pathetic terms, the fearful havoc made upon the Church by the ten thousand heresies which ran riot within her bosom; bewailed the want of patience in those who, despairing of finding their ideal Christianity in the Anglican communion, went over to Rome, and pointed out that, in this view, these men, whom he designated as devout and earnest, might find, though they now kept quiet, that in parting with Anglicanism they had not parted with their religious troubles. He contrasted advanced Anglicanism with Roman Catholicism, and considered that although there was much to weary and vex the spirit in the wild license of opinion and practice prevailing around and calling itself Christianity, yet they had much reason to be comforted by the growing faith and fervor of their brethren, and particularly by the devotion towards the mystery of Christ's real presence in the eucharist. Solemn benediction next followed, during which the congregation were engaged in adoration.

THE TELEGRAPHIC STRIKE.

The Case Between the Western Union Company and the Operators—Card of the Operators to the Public.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The Western Union Telegraph Company give out that business is being transacted promptly, and that they have competent men at work.

This report is untrue in whole sense. The men, or rather boys, at work are known to be incompetent, and they have offered men salaries to go to work who, a few weeks ago, were discharged for incompetency.

This information comes from inside of the office, also that the business is badly delayed.

All the first-class men are with us, and we are hourly gaining strength by the men brought from the country joining us.

W. S. BURLEY,
J. B. MORRIS,
J. B LYNDALL, } Committee.

The following despatch has been received:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.—The difficulty now existing between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the members of "The Telegraphic Protective League" has become a subject of public interest, and it is this fact that prompts us to fairly state our position in the matter. Erroneous impressions have been conveyed by the publication of reports in the newspapers, ostensibly with a view to general information, but really in the interests of our late employers. These impressions it is our duty to counteract. In so doing, however, we desire it to be distinctly understood that our only motive is to correctly inform the public, and not to create false sentiments by an *ex parte* statement in relation to the affair.

Our organization is composed of independent divisions, known as Circuits; one of these is designated as "The Grand Circuit," and is entrusted with the performance of duties incumbent on that position. The preamble of our constitution sets forth that the nature of our business is such that a vast combination of capital must ever intervene between our most intelligent efforts and a commensurate reward of an appreciative public, and that we seek not only to protect our own rights but those of the public, by retaining in our ranks the most worthy and skilful operators in the country; instead of allowing them to be driven from the profession through the unjust exercise of superior power, wielded by the willing agents of our employers, who are ever seeking official commendation by the exhibition of parsimonious economy. Our organization extends to and includes members at San Francisco, California.

On Friday, December 31, 1869, our Grand Chief Operator received a message in cipher, informing him that on Monday, January 3, the members at San Francisco would decline to submit to a reduction which the company proposed to make in their salaries. The next day (Saturday, January 1), we received another despatch from them informing us that two members had been discharged for refusing to submit to the reduction; that they should resist it by stopping work, and calling upon other circuits to aid them. Accordingly, on January 3 they suspended work. This committee was appointed at a meeting of the New York circuit, and instructed to negotiate for an amicable settlement by requesting that salaries at San Francisco be not reduced, and that those who were discharged for refusing to submit to the proposed reduction be reinstated.

In reply the Western Union officials stated that, on the authority of Mr. Mumford, their agent at San Francisco, no salaries had been reduced. In a second communication we endeavored to effect an honorable, peaceable settlement, insisting upon the reinstatement of members whose salaries had been reduced, and assuring the Western Union Executive that members at other points, who had also suspended work, would resume their duties.

This proposition was rejected, and the case at present stands thus:—The Western Union officials rely implicitly upon Mr. Mumford's statement, and the members of the League believe that the statements of our circuit officer at San Francisco are strictly true, and shall continue to believe them until proved untrue. In the latter event we will return to our duties at former salaries, guaranteeing to members and non-members who have aided us in the difficulty the benefit and protection of our League in the future. In the meantime this committee await the action of the Western Union Executive, looking to a peaceable settlement of this difficulty.

W. W. BURHANS, Chairman.

C. J. RYAN,
J. M. PETERS, } Committee.

1870.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS

AND

Linen Goods

For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer.

All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.

Also, continuation of our clearing sale of

SHAWLS,

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.

We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S

Centrally Located Establishment,

N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 5

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

TO RENT,

A Desirable House,

Excepting second and third stories of back building.

Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 605 North TWELFTH Street. 1 6

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

E. S. HARLEY.

5 4 thstarp

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Telegraphers' Strike—Legislative Proceedings—Appointment of Standing Committees—Receipts from Customs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The telegraphers' strike continues, with no appearance of a settlement. Nearly every operator in the District has joined the League, which now numbers 40 members in this city.

A meeting of all the members was held at Willard's Hotel at noon. Hon. R. W. Latham, President of the Labor Association of the United States, addressed the meeting, counselling determination of purpose, harmony of the whole fraternity, confidence in each other, good behavior, energetic action in enrolling members, and success must crown their efforts.

There are now but four operators in the company's employ here, and when Congress assembles on Monday it will be impossible for the company to transact business.

The strike will greatly improve the chances of Washburn's Postal Telegraph bill, and its advocates will have a powerful argument in the fact that the Government itself is now at the mercy of the strikers.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs for five principal ports for the week ending to-day are as follows:

Boston	$196,390 43
New York	1,344,000 00
Philadelphia	55,645 88
Baltimore	101,142 32
San Francisco	84,971 98
Total	$1,782,150 61

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Speaker announced the standing committees, the chairmen of which are as follows, viz.:—Banks, Henszey; Canals, Howard; Railroads, Connell; Election Districts, Allen; Reform, Brooke; Education, Warfel; Agriculture, Robinson; Public Buildings, Mumma; Military, White; Foreign Relations, Lowry; Finance, Billingfelt; Judiciary (general), White; Judiciary (local), Osterhout; Estates, Olmstead; Corporations, Graham.

The following new bills were introduced and referred:—By Mr. Lowry, of Erie, forming a new county ont of Crawford, Venango, Warren, and Forest, to be called Chase.

By Mr. Connell, supplement to Fame Insurance Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock; also, authorizing the Supreme Court to incorporate citizens for any purpose not involving the right of eminent domain, under existing laws as to forms of application, etc.

Also creating a fee bill for the State House Row offices, as follows:—Salary of District Attorney, six thousand dollars; of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, three thousand dollars; of Sheriff, four thousand dollars; of Coroner, three thousand dollars, and forfeiting all fees above these amounts to the city.

Also providing that the Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerks of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions shall, in addition to the usual taxes, pay to the city one-fourth of their gross receipts exceeding two thousand dollars, and shall render sworn accounts every January, and make payment within thirty days thereafter. The law is not to take effect until the terms of the present incumbents ends.

By Mr. Turner, of Luzerne, making it a penal offense to put up medical prescriptions unless the operator has served two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college of pharmacy.

Also incorporating the Wilkesbarre Saving Bank.

By Mr. Brooks, authorizing the city of Chester to borrow $40,000.

Mr. Buckalew, allowing a voter, where over more than one person is to be elected to the same municipal office, to distribute his votes as he may think fit among candidates or to concentrate them upon one candidate—candidates highest in vote to be declared elected. This bill was referred to a special committee of seven members.

House.

The Postmaster of Harrisburg notified the House that in consequence of the postage being unpaid the newspapers addressed to members were accumulating at the office. In past years, while the franking privilege was in existence, the State paid the postage.

The following resolutions were offered:—

By Mr. Adaire, Republican, appointing Rev. William Edwards, of Lawrence, as Chaplain.

Mr. Reinoehl moved to amend by substituting Rev. J. T. Bender.

Mr. Brown, Democrat, said that the official was not recognized nor allowed, the law of 1868 fixing the number of employes.

Mr. Craig, Republican, thought there was no more propriety in opening the sessions of the House with prayer than there would be at opening a bank or starting the business of a railroad company.

The resolution was postponed.

Davis' resolution that when the House adjourn it be until Tuesday next at 11 A. M., was opposed by Mr. Reinoehl, but passed, the adjournment being necessary in order to give the Speaker time to name the committees.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strike of the Telegraph Operators.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The telegraphers' strike is now in full blast. New members are being enrolled in all parts of the Union. The league is thorough in its organization. Meetings are being held in all the large cities.

Advices received at the headquarters here this morning state that commercial boards in the West are taking sides with the operators, and adopting resolutions not to patronize the Western Union until the strike is ended.

Subscriptions to sustain the operators have been started with great success, and from all indications the strike will be a long one unless the company give in.

The "boys" have the laugh on Superintendent Eckert, who last night sent Miss Cornell, the best lady operator in the city, to Albany for the purpose of sending Legislative proceedings.

The young lady was met on her arrival at the depot by a prominent "Leaguer," and in less than half an hour afterwards was a member in good standing of the Telegraphers' Protective League.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Stocks steady. Money, seven per cent. Gold, 120¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 113¾; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 111; Virginia 6s, new, 56; Missouri 6s, 64¼; Canton Company, 49; Cumberland preferred, 25; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 89¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 94¾; Adams' Express, 63; Michigan Central, 117¼; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188¾; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton heavy; sales of 700 bales middling upland at 25¼c. Flour—State and Western favor buyers; State, $4 75@6 20; Western, $4 65@6 40; Southern dull and drooping, and slightly in buyer's favor. Corn dull and heavy, and lower; new yellow Southern, 86@89c. Oats heavy; State, 66c.; Western, 61@63c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; mess, $27 75@28 75. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Application of Department Clerks for Increase of Salary—Internal Revenue Appointments—Naval Bulletin—Breaking Up of Illicit Distilleries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York Custom House.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—J. H. Wild and Wm. McKee have been appointed inspectors in the New York Custom House.

Naval Bulletin.

The naval bulletin to-day ordered Surgeon C. J. Cleborne to duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. B. Harris to the Guard; and Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

General Terry.

The official publication of the order assigning General Terry to the command of the Military District of Georgia was made this morning.

Marshal Hickenlooper.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is understood that the resignation of Marshal Hickenlooper, of Ohio, which was handed to the President yesterday, will not be accepted, the President being satisfied that the charges against Hickenlooper are not well founded.

Illicit Distilling in Ohio.

A report was received this morning from Supervisor Dwyer, of the Northern district of Ohio, detailing his raids upon the illicit distilleries of that section. He has only commenced, and before he gets through he expects to break up the business of defrauding the Government.

Tobacco Seizures.

Mr. Delano has not ordered the seizure of tobacco factories in the Indian Territory. He has directed that the revenue officers shall bond goods manufactured, and if they are taken from the Territory they must be paid for.

Clerks Applying for Increased Pay.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The clerks in the office of the Congressional printer have made application to the Secretary of the Treasury for an addition of twenty per cent to their salaries, the increased compensation to date back a year or more. The claim is made on the ground that the law giving officers of the Senate twenty per cent. additional compensation embraces the clerical force of the Congressional printer, who is elected by the Senate. Secretary Boutwell has referred the application to the First Comptroller.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Delayed Despatches.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—Cotton opened quiet and closed steady at 23½c. for middling; sales of 432 bales; receipts, 367 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—Cotton firm; middlings, 24¼c. Sales of 800 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—The operators in the Third and Fourth districts of the Western Union Telegraph Company are at their posts attending to business as usual.

FROM CUBA.

Illness of the Captain General.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Porto Rico advices of December 30 state that the Captain-General had been seriously ill, but had entirely recovered. He was poisoned with verdegris, by eating meat that had been kept in a metal box.

PEABODY.

Preparation of the Funeral Train.

The funeral train that is to convey the remains of the late George Peabody from Portland to Peabody, is now being prepared at the car-shop of the Eastern Railroad, in Salem. It will consist of three of the finest cars of the road, and a baggage car. The cars Nos 74, 75, and 77 have been selected. In No. 77 the seats have been removed, and a raised dais, ten feet in length, and two feet square, erected in the centre, covered with black velvet, bordered with silver braid, and festooned with massive silver fringe, studded with silver rosettes and tassels. On this the casket is to rest, securely fastened. The car is lined with alternate stripes of black and white alpaca pendant from the centre of the monitor roof, and looped back to the sides above the windows. At each end the Cross of St. George and the Star-spangled Banner are hung and looped back in the same manner, covered with black crape so that the colors are dimly seen through it, whilst the air will be redolent with the perfume of choice flowers. A handsome carpet, in which black and green are appropriately blended, covers the floor. The whole appearance of the car is neat and rich, completely in keeping with the purpose to which it is to be devoted. The other two cars, Nos. 74 and 75, are to be festooned with mourning, and the outside of the cars, if the weather is suitable, will be hung with black and white. A policeman will guard each entrance of the cars to prevent intrusion. The splendid locomotive that bears the name of the honored dead will be used to convey the train to and from Portsmouth, N. H., the junction of the Eastern and Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad. From Portsmouth one of the engines of that road will be used, appropriately trimmed. The George Peabody will be draped as far as is consistent with safety, as the danger from sparks is considerable. The employes of the train will be dressed in keeping with their sad duty. The train will be met at Beverly by the committee of the Salem City government, and escorted through the city limits to Peabody. The bells of the city are to be tolled from the time the train leaves Beverly until it arrives in Peabody. The Monarch, the vessel which is bringing Mr. Peabody's remains, will stop only a day or two in Portland, and will return at once under sail alone. She carries a crew of 500 men. What the definite arrangements will be in Portland cannot be ascertained until the arrival of George Peabody Russell, Esq., the nephew of the deceased, who has charge of the remains, and who is on board of the Monarch.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned Henry S. Morgan, Martin Collins, John Lafferty, B. F. Hendricks, Frank Milligan, William Matthews, Thomas Pizar, Smith Mitchell, John Brummel, William Smedley, and Emma Darfield, members of the gang called the "Forty Thieves," on the charge of robbery, theft, and general depredation. They were all committed to answer.

James Lafferty was charged with assaulting and battering his wife, Mary, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Burns, residing at No. 1000 Peace street. He was held in $400 bail to answer.

—Patrick McQuade was charged with the theft of a carriage robe, and drunkenness. He was held in $600 bail for a further hearing.

—Sarah Cooper was charged with the theft of a basket full of clothing. Upon her were found about thirty pawn tickets. She was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

—Elizabeth Rainier, residing No. 320 Seibert street, was charged by a tenant named Mrs. Mary Reed with assault and battery upon her. She was held in $500 bail to answer.

—Charles D. Powell was charged with picking the pockets of N. F. Campion, No. 1611 N. Fifteenth street, of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money and valuable papers. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

A REVENUE CASE.—Joseph P. Metzgar was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hibler to-day, upon the charge of carrying on the business of a distiller without having paid the tax.

Mr. Owen A. Lachenbach, being duly sworn, said—Am Collector of the Eleventh district; defendant's place is at Stormsville, Monroe county; he is assessed as a retail dealer and rectifier on the annual list, and on the May list, 1869, as a wholesale dealer; up to the time of issuing the warrant he had paid no tax; he had been notified; I was at his place and received letters from him in regard to the payment of his taxes; the whole amount due the Government up to the time of the issuing of the warrant was $325, and 5 per cent. penalty; since the issuing of the warrant I received by express from defendant $205, which I applied on the amount due by him.

On cross-examination witness said—As far as I know, defendant did not know there was a warrant for him when he sent the money and letter.

The Commissioner discharged Metzgar, who then paid over the balance due the Government.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,

Stationer and Engraver,

No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18thstf

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Mrs. Stowe's Defense Received in London—Serious Rioting in Longford, Ireland—Specie in the Banks of England and France—The Latest Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of England.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £109,000 since last week.

Riot in Ireland.

There are rumors of a serious riot in Longford, Ireland, attended with loss of life.

Mrs. Stowe's Defense in England.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An extract of Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," and containing 1151 words, was received by the Anglo-American and Atlantic cables last night, and is published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day. The *Gazette's* American correspondent adds:—"Here in America the public indignation at the conduct of Mrs. Stowe in this matter has only been intensified by the publication of this so-called defense."

The Cuban Canard in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—Advices just received from New York that the Cuban insurrection had been ended by orders of the junta in New York creates a profound sensation.

Bank of France.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 31,800,000f.

**Ship News.